

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Turin Trial Recessed

### 2 Extremists Arrested In Italy Hunt for Moro

MILAN, March 23.—Two extremists were arrested today by police hunting the kidnappers of former premier Aldo Moro. One of them tried to swallow a letter with German names on it, but police managed to seize part of it.

The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Moro. Police did not say whether the two men arrested today had any connection with the terrorist gang or the abduction.

The man who tried to swallow the letter was identified as Giuseppe Zamboni, 39. Police said that he was stopped here while riding

in a car with German license plates.

The other man, Franco Berardi, 28, was arrested in a friend's apartment. He had returned to Italy secretly after spending most of the past year in Paris, police said. Mr. Berardi was wanted in connection with a string of violent disorders in Bologna a year ago.

The trial of 15 members of the Red Brigades in Turin has been recessed for a week because of Easter. The 15 are charged with organizing an armed band to overthrow the state.

Mr. Moro, 61, was kidnapped last week by gunmen who killed his five police bodyguards. The Red Brigades have said that Mr. Moro would be tried by a "people's court."

Meanwhile, Brunilde Petramer, once the most wanted woman in Italy, was questioned today on her alleged involvement with the Red Brigades. Mrs. Petramer, 30, was arrested in Novara last night on charges stemming from the March 10 assassination of a police officer scheduled to testify at the trial of the Red Brigades members in Turin.

Alpine Alibi  
In letters to police before her capture, Mrs. Petramer said that she was vacationing at an Alpine resort at the time of both the policeman's death and the Moro abduction.

Investigators said that they had verified her alibi but wanted to talk to her about her alleged connections with the Red Brigades and about a 1976 weapons-possession charge.

More than 50,000 police and army troops have thrown a huge



PROTEST AGAINST POLLUTION—1,000 French marching near Brest yesterday demonstrating against huge oil slick off Brittany. One man is waving dead bird.

### Barre Accuses Tanker's Captain, Tug Skipper of 'Grave Negligence'

BREST, France, March 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that the tanker Amoco Cadiz was wrecked, causing the world's largest coastal oil spill, because of "grave negligence" by its captain and the tug captain who went to his aid.

Mr. Barre's statement was the strongest made by the French government. It came as huge slicks from the 170,000 tons of oil already spilled moved toward Mont St. Michel and the Normandy coast.

French authorities were again considering the benefits and dangers of setting fire to the estimated 50,000 tons of oil still aboard the tanker.

Mr. Barre also said today that, as of Monday, tankers would be banned from coming within seven miles of the French coast and would be obliged on entering French territorial waters to signal their position, their route and any difficulties.

Capt. Pasquale Bardari, 37, master of the tanker, was charged Monday with breaking French laws on pollution by negligence, but he has not come to trial.

The captain of the German tug Pacific, which tried to tow the disabled Amoco Cadiz, was charged and then released provisionally to allow the tug to join in salvage work. The judge said, however, that his investigation was not completed. A separate inquiry by French maritime authorities into the accident also has not yet been completed.

## Italian Communists Crusade Against Factory Terrorism

By Sari Gilbert

TURIN, March 23 (WP)—It is 10 o'clock on a weekday afternoon and outside gate No. 15 of Fiat's giant "Mirafiori" automobile plant, two men with megaphones are awaiting the workers' exit and exit in between shifts.

One is a wisened man hawking vegetables. The other is a young Communist urging the workers to step up their criticism of terrorism and to be on the alert for terrorist sympathizers within the factory.

Other union members are handing out mimeographed flyers. One reads: "Workers, the atrocities of terrorism represent a threat to democracy and a blow against the working class."

Efforts by Turin's Communist administration and by Italy's labor federation to convince workers in this industrial center that they must speak out against the Red Brigades and their revolutionaries are part of nationwide campaign that has been going on for some time.

But the kidnapping last week of former Premier Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades has given new thrust to the union efforts. "The terrorists want to foment splits within the movement and bring the working class to its knees," said a trade unionist belonging to the powerful Catholic-Socialist union and the country's largest.

A major issue in Italy in recent months has been the degree to which the labor force—at Fiat and elsewhere—may have been infiltrated by terrorists or sympathizers willing to provide logistical information.

Suspicion of worker complicity has been fed by the discovery within Fiat and other major plants of Red Brigades leaflets. One of the Red Brigades members currently on trial here was a Fiat worker, and worker apathy often greeted past attacks on business executives.

The current concern over terrorism by worker organizations and the largely worker-supported Communist party goes back to all before the Moro kidnapping. This country's major industries have been a prime target since the Red Brigades began operating here in 1970. And during the last two years there has been a special focus on Fiat, Italy's largest and most successful private firm.

More than half the Red Brigades members are in the Zagreb daily Vjesnik. "There is no money, no post, no television, no public transport, no telephone exchange, no university."

"In Cambodia," Maroje Mihovljovic wrote in the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, "there is no money, no post, no television, no public transport, no telephone exchange, no university."

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JAKARTA, March 23 (Reuters).—President Suharto of Indonesia was sworn in today in his third five-year term and on afterward the People's Congress elected former Foreign Minister Adam Malik as Vice President. The choice Mr. Malik, re-elected, was unopposed and unanimous.

## Carter Reported Discouraged U.S.-Israeli Discord Grows Over Ways of Seeking Peace

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—The U.S.-Israeli split over how to reach a Middle East peace appeared wider today, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin acknowledging "difficulties" and President Carter reportedly frustrated and discouraged.

Mr. Begin, in a National Press Club speech, accused the Carter administration of abandoning its earlier support of an Israeli proposal for a limited return of occupied Arab land and limited self-rule for Palestinian Arabs.

When Israel first proposed this plan three months ago, he said, Mr. Carter and other administration officials called it "a long step forward" and a "notable contribution" toward peace.

"It is with deep sorrow that I have to tell you that in a certain moment in recent weeks, those good words... suddenly disappeared from the lexicon," Mr. Begin said.

"Names, bad names, were thrown into the arena," he said. He called for a renewal of "the spirit of the Jerusalem and Ramat Gan meetings" with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, with whom he said he became friends. He called, in the nationally televised speech, for renewed American understanding of Israel's proposed plan for limited self-rule for Arabs in the Gaza Strip and West Bank areas. But he declared that Israel must maintain security over the area for its own protection.

Settlements Cited

At the White House, senators who met with President Carter this morning called on Israel afterward to show more "flexibility" in meeting Mr. Sadat's initiatives.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., complained that Mr. Begin "seems unwilling to do anything" about Israeli settlements in the occupied territory, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly called "obstacles" to peace.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said the President appeared deeply frustrated after his two days of meetings with Mr. Begin. "I think that prospects are momentarily discouraging," he told reporters.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that "unless there is some more flexibility on the part of Israel, I don't see any hope for a settlement." He said that

neither side now was showing "the degree of flexibility" needed.

The senators were invited to the White House by Mr. Carter, who briefed them on the Begin talks and sought to persuade them to support the administration's proposed three-part ceasefire package—50 advanced F-15s to Saudi Arabia, 15 ad-

ditional F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel and 50 less-advanced F-5E fighters to Egypt.

Mr. Carter's efforts, which included meetings yesterday with key House members, appeared to some observers to be a demonstration during Mr. Begin's visit of determination to proceed with the plan, despite Israel's opposition.

Mr. Begin was asked today for his views of the proposed sales package, which the administration insists must be considered as a balanced all-or-nothing package. He said there should be no "linkage" of arms supplies for Israel with those for any other country. In 1975, he noted, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



PEACEMAKERS—Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana (saluting), commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, reviewing the troops in Beirut yesterday with French Colonel Pierre Germain Salvan, commander of the French contingent.

## Shelling Reported in South

### French UN Contingent in Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 23.—French troops who flew here today to join the United Nations peacekeeping force prepared to move south after UN commanders held contacts with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Two hundred twelve paratroopers in combat dress arrived by airliner today and a spokesman for the French contingent said that between 200 and 300 more men are due here tomorrow.

Sporadic outbursts of shooting and shelling were reported from the south today, on the third day of the cease-fire.

Workers at a Red Cross center in Tyre said that they saw Israeli planes bombing an area close to the coast near the Israeli border.

But there was no official confirmation of the raids and a military spokesman in Tel Aviv said later that Israeli forces did not open fire anywhere in south Lebanon during the day.

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said that Israeli forces had shelled some guerrilla positions in the south. He said that the guerrillas had returned the fire and raised posts behind Israeli lines.

In Nabatieh in northern Israel, UN officials said that Lebanese Christian militiamen had fired shots over the heads of Iranian troops of the UN force moving into south Lebanon.

They also said that Christian

forces had blocked the way of Iranian troops trying to set up a post on a bridge over the Litani River, but that Israeli officers had persuaded them to let the Iranians through.

The Christian forces, who regard the Israelis as their allies, have strongly objected to the posting of UN forces to replace Israeli troops, who invaded the south 10 days ago.

In Paris, informed sources said that the figure of 4,000 set by the UN for the force would probably be insufficient. They added

that France was prepared to increase its contribution.

As the cease-fire continued, official figures issued in Beirut said the Israeli invasion had forced 265,000 persons to flee their homes. The Lebanese government and a UN agency said that 200,000 Lebanese and 65,000 Palestinians had been forced out of the south.

Urgent appeals were made today for aid for the refugees in Lebanon.

"If the Israeli cease-fire doesn't

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## U.S. Senate Study Cites Risks But Backs Saudi Arms Sale

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI)—A confidential Senate report says that the Carter administration's plans to sell 60 advanced fighters to Saudi Arabia could upset sensitive Middle East negotiations, but that a failure by Congress to approve the sale could reduce the willingness of the Saudi government to increase oil production to meet Western energy requirements in the early 1980s.

The Senate Foreign Relations staff study, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, warns that the sale of U.S. F-15 fighters "would cause

Israel to toughen its negotiating position on Sinai air base and other issues because it fears a greater threat to its security."

The report also contends that the deal would undermine the credibility of President Carter's policy of cutting back on arms exports because it would "be seen by other arms suppliers as the final indication that the United States is not serious about implementing arms restraint."

Risks of Rejection

But noting that Saudi Arabia "will remain the country most critical in determining world oil production and price levels," the study concludes that rejection of the sale could risk Saudi cooperation on a wide range of issues.

The proposed Saudi deal is the most controversial component of the administration's \$4.8-billion Middle East arms package, which also includes the sale of 90 advanced fighters to Israel and 50 less sophisticated aircraft to Egypt. The administration has insisted that Congress consider the package on an all-or-nothing basis, meaning that a failure to approve the Saudi deal would lead to a withdrawal of the airplane offer to Israel and Egypt.

Critics of the package, however, argue that the Saudi deal could jeopardize Israel's traditional air supremacy in the region and that the U.S. Air Force's new F-15 is far too sophisticated an aircraft for the small, inexperienced Saudi Air Force. In an effort to allay congressional concerns, Mr. Carter yesterday met with members of the House International Relations Committee. He is scheduled to meet today with the Foreign Relations Committee.

Despite rising congressional

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## Cambodia Today: No Phones, No Public Transport, No Money, No Cities

By Michael Dobbs

BEKRADE, March 23 (UPI).—Almost three years after the Communist take-over of Cambodia, the National Bank in Phnom Penh is a heap of rubble. Safe deposit boxes lie apparently untouched beneath piles of rubble. Nobody seems to care whether they contain money or not.

A party of four Yugoslav journalists just back from Phnom Penh—the first foreign reporters other than Chinese or Vietnamese to visit Cambodia since the Communists came to power—found that like everything else associated with the old regime, money has simply been abolished.

"In Cambodia," Maroje Mihovljovic wrote in the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, "there is no money, no post, no television, no public transport, no telephone exchange, no university."

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## Yugoslav Journalists Find Old Ways Abolished for Communal Life

Phnom Penh, once a beautiful, French-accented city with a population that by 1975 had been swollen by war refugees to more than 2 million, has been reduced by Cambodia's new rulers to a town of less than 20,000.

The city's imposing villas and mansions are inhabited by soldiers and peasants living quarter-style amid their chickens and other animals.

Much personal property has simply been abandoned. Mr. Mihovljovic wrote: "In the courtyards of many houses, one sees ruined furniture and the shells of cars. The outskirts of the city are like automobile graveyards."

Resting Places

Dragoslav Rancic of the Belgrade paper Politika reported: "At Phnom Penh airport lie the remains of Lon Nol's American

airplanes. Turning to rust, they are evidence of a war, but also of a change in attitude toward the past and traditional values."

Lon Nol led the U.S.-backed government that was defeated by the Communists.

There is only one store in Phnom Penh. Open two days a week, it serves the diplomatic corps—Cambodia has relations with China, North Korea, Albania, Cuba, Egypt, Laos, and Yugoslavia. Scotch whisky, American butter, and French wine are still on the shelves, and payment is strictly in U.S. dollars.

Some of the houses still have television antennas, even though no television programs have been broadcast in Cambodia for three years. The main medium of information is the radio station, the Voice of Democratic

Kampuchea, which broadcasts news, directives and commentaries interspersed with revolutionary music.

Despite official claims that literacy has been all but eliminated, there is little to read. A newspaper, the Revolution, is published three times a month and a magazine even more irregularly. Even the classical Marxist textbooks have not been published and the National Library is neglected and littered with old furniture.

Cities and Food

Contending that the cities are breeding grounds for parasites, the new rulers have put all their efforts into developing the countryside. Poi Poi, the Cambodian Premier and Communist party secretary, said in a two-hour interview with the Yugoslav journalists:

"We evacuated the cities to solve the food problem and to give the nation confidence in the revolution. Confidence would have been lost if people had died from starvation in the cities."

He also said that the "American imperialists" had a plan to create chaos and disorder in Phnom Penh following their withdrawal.

The new order in Cambodia is based on the village and in particular on two social units—the agricultural cooperative and the mobile brigade. Together these provide the engine of the country's economic development.

The journalists visited the Leay Bou cooperative in the southern Takeo Province, made up of about 10,000 people. Mr. Mihovljovic said that life there was totally communal. "Proper-

ty such as bicycles, sewing machines, domestic animals are held in common. Each cooperative has a clinic and an elementary school. Everything is done communally—from eating (in huge communal halls) to bringing up children."

Members of the cooperative receive no money; they are paid approximately a kilo (2.2 pounds) of rice a day and a pair of black pajamas a year. New wooden houses are being built in the village.

The journalists found no shortage of food in the cooperatives they visited. Cambodia is in any case a rich agricultural country; apart from rice, there has always been plenty of fruit and fish.

The mobile brigades are composed largely of young people working in teams of up to 20,000 people. The brigades travel from one construction project to

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## To Assist Ethiopian Attack

## Cuban Troops Reported in Eritrea

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 23.—Large numbers of Cuban troops are moving into Ethiopia's Eritrea Province, apparently preparing a major attack against secessionist guerrillas who control most of the countryside, European diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Cuban presence there—if on the scale of that in the Ogaden—could dramatically alter the tide of battle in Eritrea, where about 40,000 guerrillas have been slowly winning their 16-year-old war against the rest of Ethiopia.

European diplomats who have been in Ethiopia recently said there is no indication that the

estimated 12,000 Cubans supporting the Marxist government in Addis Ababa are withdrawing, despite their victory over Somali insurgents in the Ogaden.

But these diplomats said that no Cubans had arrived in Addis Ababa since March 12, when Ethiopia Airlines sent its last passenger flight to Angola to pick up Cuban soldiers. The airline made 78 nighttime flights to Angola between November and March, the sources said.

Sources in Ethiopia in touch with guerrilla leaders said that the Eritreans were shocked at the ease with which the Cuban-led, Russian-supported Ethiopian Army rolled through Somali defenses in the Ogaden. There was some speculation that these lead-

ers might now be willing to negotiate a settlement rather than confront an Ogaden-style onslaught.

## Marxist Against Marxist

If Cuba does help launch a full-scale attack in Eritrea, it will put Havana in the peculiar position of trying to defeat a Marxist liberation movement. One of the two guerrilla groups fighting in Eritrea, the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF), even has a portrait of Cuban leader Fidel Castro hanging in its office.

The Cuban buildup in Eritrea appears to be contrary to Washington's understanding that Cuban forces in Ethiopia would be reduced substantially once Somalia withdrew from the Ogaden, a process that Somalia says is now complete.

Russia had told the Carter administration to expect the Cuban reduction although the State Department said two weeks ago that no timetable had been set or even discussed and that no hard commitment had been made for the tentative withdrawal.

Ethiopia has committed about 50,000 regular army soldiers and thousands of Cuban-trained militiamen to the Eritrean conflict. The secessionists made dramatic military gains last year and now control about 90 per cent of the province and most of the key towns except Asmara, Asseb and Massawa.

The Ethiopian strategy in Eritrea appears to be similar to that used in the Ogaden: It will put together a massive military arsenal with Soviet and Cuban help and, if the rebels do not accept Addis Ababa's terms, it will strike with the same force used against the Somalis.

## Envy Sees 'Positive Phase'

MOGADISHU, Somalia, March 23 (Reuters).—President Carter's special envoy to Somalia, Richard Moose, said today that he believed relations between the United States and this socialist state were entering "a new and positive phase."

Mr. Moose made the statement as he left for Nairobi after a six-day visit which included talks with President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Informed sources said that the talks centered on U.S. conditions for satisfying Somalia's acute need for economic and military assistance. U.S. Embassy sources said that Mr. Moose may fly next to Saudi Arabia and Cairo.

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## Walkout Threatened At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The 1,350-member Newspaper Guild unit at the New York Daily News has voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike if a new pact is not reached by March 26. A final tally of yesterday's vote showed that only 26 of 983 ballots opposed a walkout, a Guild spokesman reported.



Israeli soldiers ransack Palestinian office in occupied South Lebanon, overlooked by portrait of PLO leader Yasser Arafat (in headress) and other PLO chieftains.

## French UN Contingent in Lebanon

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hold and the displaced people can't go home, we could face the worst social catastrophe in modern Lebanese history," Dr. Assad Rik, the Lebanese minister of labor and social affairs, declared today.

The French are the only members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to arrive through Beirut. Other contingents, made up of Iranians, Canadians and Swedes, arrived in southern Lebanon during the last 24 hours via Israel. They had been serving with UN units in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights.

The Iranians, about 90 of them, today established an outpost on the Qasbiya Bridge over the Litani River and flew the blue-and-white UN flag, according to witnesses.

Qasbiya is located in the central sector of southern Lebanon, between the Israeli-held lines and guerrilla positions.

## Remaining Bridges

Other UNIFIL units are expected soon to set up positions at the two remaining bridges on the Litani. They are at Al Khad Bridge in the southeast and Al Kadiya Bridge forming the only outlet to the port of Tyre from the north.

About 200 guerrillas are reported to be still at Tyre. Israeli troops are only two to three miles south of the ancient port.

Informed Western diplomatic sources said that the French unit will be expected to spearhead the movement of UN troops through lines controlled by Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon and through positions under the control of the Palestinians in the Tyre area.

The PLO has not officially endorsed the cease-fire, which was declared by the Israelis three days ago. Reports in the press here said that guerrilla groups are

split on the matter. El-Fatah, the main organization, was reported to be ready to cooperate in both observing the cease-fire and allowing UN troops to take up positions in Tyre and on Al Kadiya Bridge.

Militant groups, led by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, are determined to resist the implementation of the truce in areas under Palestinian control, the sources reported.

The militants were also reported to be continuing to fire rockets at Israeli troops and villages across the border.

## U.S.-Israeli Discord Grows Over Ways of Seeking Peace

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United States gave a commitment to sell Israel these advanced aircraft and "that commitment is long overdue." He said there should be no "package deal," and the "first step should be separation of the long-standing commitment" from the Saudi and Egyptian deals.

Moreover, he said, to sell F-15s to Saudi Arabia would make that country immediately a "confrontation" state with Israel—upsetting the military balance in the area—because of the aircraft's ability to reach Israeli cities in minutes. The Saudi deal thus "is very, very dangerous," Mr. Begin said.

## Young Says U.S. Will Not Lead Rhodesian Talks

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 23 (AP).—Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, today rejected a Zambian suggestion that the United States take over the leading role from Britain in the search for "genuine" black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Young, who will fly to Tanzania on Saturday for a summit meeting of the "frontline" African states bordering on Rhodesia, said: "I see my role and that of the United States as background and supportive."

Mr. Young has recently been highly critical of Britain's handling of the internal Rhodesian settlement negotiated by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders.

But talking with reporters here in an informal discussion during which he appeared tired, Mr. Young remained optimistic about the alternative British-U.S. proposals to bring peace to Rhodesia. They are aimed at including both the internal leadership and that of the Patriotic Front alliance that has vowed to carry on the war in Rhodesia.

## U.S. Senate Study Cites Risks But Backs Saudi Arms Sale

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Concern over the arms deal, White House officials said that Mr. Carter intends to stick to his decision to ask Congress to approve the entire package next month.

Assessing the possible military impact of the Saudi sale, the foreign relations study says that the F-15 "cannot be justified as a simple replacement" for the existing Saudi force of British-built Lightning interceptors.

Noting that the F-15 can carry up to 18 500-pound bombs, the report says that the sale would give Saudi Arabia "a powerful ground attack capability" that it lacks.

With such a capability, the report argues, Saudi Arabia could conceivably be a threat to Israel if it based the F-15s at Tabuk, an airfield in the northern part of the country. "Israel would feel directly threatened" if it were to happen, it says, "and could feel the need for a massive preemptive strike against Tabuk at the outset of any war."

"As a result, Saudi Arabia could become a participant in any future war regardless of its own intentions."

## Other Questions

The report also questions whether Saudi Arabia—with only 100 trained fighter pilots and a

limited number of support personnel—could cope with the sophisticated technology involved with the F-15 and says that more than 300 U.S. technicians would be needed to help absorb the aircraft. Another potential problem, the report says, is that either the aircraft itself or its manuals could be stolen and transferred to unfriendly countries.

The authors of the study, Hans Rimmendijk and William Richardson, said that U.S. officials "admitted that they had given no thought to the physical security of the F-15."

They stated that "Saudi Arabia's role in the world community has become critical in many areas of importance to the United States" and warned that the disapproval of the sale could damage the Saudi-U.S. special relationship. In particular, they cited the possible impact of a negative decision could have on Aramco, the Saudi-U.S. oil company.

During a visit to Riyadh, the authors said that they were told that a failure to go through with the F-15 deal could lead to bringing Aramco under the direct control of the Saudi treasury. That might adversely affect the company's plans to expand oil production to meet Western energy needs in the next decade.

Asked how military actions by Israel, such as the drive into southern Lebanon following a Palestinian terrorist attack on Israel, can secure peace, Mr. Begin asked rhetorically: "What should we have done? Nothing? Just sit idly by?"

Although Mr. Begin described his talks with President Carter as "difficult," he added that the "basic friendship between the United States and Israel... is so deep and great in our hearts that there is reason to believe very soon those difficulties will disappear."

However, he declined to rule out further Israeli settlement in occupied territories, saying, "We stand on our rights." The settlements, he said, do no one any harm.

Mr. Chirac has already launched an important renewal of his party, appointing two 35-year-olds as secretary-general and treasurer, a move which pushed the old Gaullists further from influence. The "barons," as the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle's veteran team is called, have not replied but their hold is waning.

Mr. Chirac promised his troops that his next goal is to win 30 per cent of the popular vote for his party and restore the Gaullists to "the position that was ours."

## Sakharov Says He Got Warning For Hooliganism

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).

Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov said today that a public prosecutor has warned him that he could be punished "with all the strictness of Soviet law" if he continued "activities bordering on hooliganism."

In a telephone call to Western newsmen, Mr. Sakharov said that the prosecutor referred to a March 13 Moscow demonstration in which Mr. Sakharov, his wife and 20 Jews protested an Arab attack on an Israeli bus.

Mr. Sakharov said that he was officially summoned for the talk at the city prosecutor's office and that Deputy Prosecutor V. Nesterov talked with him a total of 3 1/2 minutes.

He said that Mr. Nesterov told him, "Your activities bordering on hooliganism provoked other citizens to a serious violation of public order... We invited you here to tell you we are showing humanity toward you and to warn you that at any repetition of this type of action you will be held responsible, with all the strictness of Soviet law."

The Fiat group employs 337,000 people throughout Italy. The company had a turnover of about \$13 billion last year, from which a profit is expected of about \$80 million.

But last year also was a banner year for Italy's terrorists. Between February, 1977, and last month, eight Turin-based executives were shot, most of them in the legs. In another Fiat plant, at Cassino in the Italian south, one man was wounded and another killed.

## More Coastline Threatened

## Experts at Brittany Oil Spill Caution on Cleanup Methods

By Joseph Fitchett

BREST, France, March 23 (UPI).—As new criticisms of Brittany's coastline are threatened by a huge spill of crude oil, French and foreign experts here warned that misguided, overzealous remedies could magnify the pollution disaster for this richly productive maritime region. Setting fire to the remaining oil in the wrecked tanker risks a fire air pollution contaminating a wider area, and an explosion would probably spill the oil into the sea. Amoco oil officials here said that smaller tankers were arriving in the area today in hopes of taking off the 50,000 tons of oil still in the Amoco Cadiz.

French and foreign scientists here were sharply critical of the application of detergents to disperse the oil or the use of chemicals to absorb and sink it. French and British vessels have been using detergents on slicks in water at least 50 meters deep.

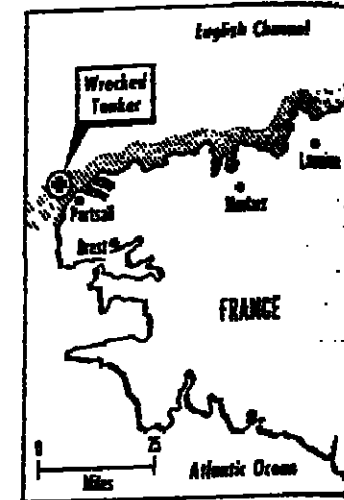
"It makes the problem worse," said a French scientist from the National Center for the Exploitation of the Oceans, an official French agency. "The chemicals only disperse the oil or sink it so it looks less serious, but they make it even more toxic for fish, shellfish and smaller marine life," he said.

Views were echoed by fishermen in coastal villages, professors at the Roscoff Biological Research Center near the wrecked tanker and foreign experts here from the peripheral Maritime Regions' Conference—an EEC standing committee of experts on oil spills. All of them have first-hand experience of the Turin Canyon spill here a decade ago and of the new, bigger disaster.

They argued that the chemicals implant poison at the start of the ocean food chain and slow the natural process of elimination of the oil by evaporation and consumption by marine life.

They recommended scooping up oil at sea and as it comes ashore, using plastic booms to channel it to accessible spots.

"The ecological problem is complicated because the light crude oil, agitated by heavy waves, already is fast dissolving into the water and sinking unusually deep



into the sea and sand. Local farmers are using their liquid-fertilizer pumps to suck up the water and oil emulsion, but the separation plant in Brest, used to strain out the oil, has broken down, apparently clogged by seaweed.

"It's very hard to advise people to stay down in a crisis," a French scientist said. "But in the end the only solution will be to pay the fishermen to do nothing for a few years until the sea restores itself naturally."

## 2 Arrested In Moro Hunt

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dragged over much of Italy with hundreds of roadblocks and house-to-house searches.

Police were also investigating reports from a witness who claimed to have seen Prospero Gallinari, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, in the area of the Moro abduction a day before the kidnappings. The witness, according to the Milan daily Corriere della Sera, said Mr. Gallinari was driving the stolen car used in the abduction.

## Russia Denies Involvement

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).

The Soviet Union today denied that its secret services were involved in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro and blamed "ultra-reactionary forces" for circulating such allegations. The denial appeared in Pravda, the Communist party daily. The state, it said, had called the charges "a fabrication that is clearly provocative and hostile to our country."

## U.S. Birthrate Up Last Year—First Time Since 1970

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).

The nation's birthrate increased last year for the first time since 1976, but experts say that it is more a reflection of economic recovery than a signal of an impending baby boom.

Statistics released today by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare showed that about 3.3 million babies were born last year, up 5 per cent from the previous year.

But Paul Glick, the U.S. Census Bureau's chief population specialist, said that the jump "is probably a reflection of some recovery from the 1975 recession."

"There is always a positive correlation between the ups and downs in economic conditions and the rate of conception, which is reflected in the next year's birthrate," Mr. Glick said. He suggested that many women who would have become pregnant in 1975 put off their plans until the economy began to show some improvement.

The specialist said that some of the increase also could be explained by the number of women, born in the post-World War II baby boom, who put off having babies in their early 20s but are now beginning to reproduce before their child-bearing years end.

## 30 Die in Mexico Crash

SAN LUIS, Sonora, Mexico

March 23 (Reuters).—At least 30 persons were killed when two buses crashed head-on and burst into flames near here Tuesday night, Mexican officials said yesterday. The total number of persons aboard the two vehicles was not known.

## Travel to Tanzania Is Curbed by Kenya

MOMBASA, Kenya, March 23

(Reuters).—Kenya has closed its border with Tanzania at two points because of a cholera outbreak in the neighboring country, it was announced here yesterday. Provincial commissioner, Elud Mahiu, said that Tanzanians seeking to cross the border at these points would have to be medically cleared after a period in quarantine. Tanzania closed its border with Kenya in February of last year, but Kenya has continued to allow Tanzanians to cross the border.

## Draft in Mozambique

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).

—Mozambique today introduced compulsory military service for all men and women over 18, the Maputo radio reported.

## Italian Communists Seek to Curb Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

that the company's selection as a choice terrorist target is not an accident. "Because we are privately owned and known for our efficiency we are the Red Brigades' number-one enemy," said Luca di Montezemolo, chief aide to managing director Umberto Agnelli.

The Fiat group employs 337,000 people throughout Italy. The company had a turnover of about \$13 billion last year, from which a profit is expected of about \$80 million.

But last year also was a banner year for Italy's terrorists. Between February, 1977, and last month, eight Turin-based executives were shot, most of them in the legs. In another Fiat plant, at Cassino in the Italian south, one man was wounded and another killed.

This guerrilla activity recently led the firm to send a special delegation to Rome to see Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga.

"We believe Italy will never really be a part of Europe until it has a well-organized police force," said Mr. Montezemolo. He explained that the delegation's assignment was to ask Mr. Cossiga why none of the terrorists have been found.

The company has strengthened its internal security and installed modern safety measures designed to keep fires or explosions from spreading from one production bay to another.

But the major effect of the terrorism within the factories has been to force most executives to use extreme personal caution. "One can't really worry constantly about getting hit by a

falling roof-tilt," joked one of the top men in the automobile sector. But others are frightened. "The terrorists' plan is to strike at random, making clear that anyone is fair game, a mid-level executive said.

At a small branch office of the Communist party's "Mira fiori" section, a grizzled part worker busy at the minicomputer machine said the major problem was that of indifference.

"We've got to convince as many workers as possible that violence is unacceptable in principle," said Bruno Caropoli. Other Communists admit, however, that the party's concern is also political. "If terrorism provokes a rightist backlash, the union movement would be the first suffer," a high-placed Turin Communist said.

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Position \_\_\_\_\_

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Country \_\_\_\_\_ Post code \_\_\_\_\_

Tele \_\_\_\_\_

Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries: \_\_\_\_\_



## Said to Have Defrauded U.S.

## Rep. Diggs Named in Payroll Fraud

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 23 (IHT).—Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., a 12-term Democratic congressman from Michigan, was indicted today on charges of defrauding the government of \$101,000 through a payroll-padding scheme.

In a 35-count indictment, a U.S. grand jury charged that Rep. Diggs, who is chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, defrauded the United States by inflating the salaries of his employees and then personally using the extra salary, by having the government pay employees of his Detroit funeral home and by making false statements concerning his payroll in vouchers filed with the House.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison. In addition, he could be fined up to \$250,000.

In a statement issued today by his office, Rep. Diggs declared himself innocent of the charges leveled against him. "I do believe I have violated any rule or House rule or procedure," he said, "but I do not believe I have defrauded the government."

Rep. Diggs is now in Michigan on an African fact-finding trip, and is scheduled to return to Washington with President Carter in April.



Rep. Charles Diggs Jr.

Africa next week. It was not known whether these plans would be changed.

A news release accompanying his statement said that Rep. Diggs resented the timing of the announcement as showing "an unfortunate sensitivity" to his mission in Africa.

"Announcing the indictment on the eve of his participation during the President's historic visit to Nigeria cannot help but divert attention from the main purpose of the trip."

of these visits and may hamper meaningful dialogue between the parties and indeed the nations involved," the release said.

The indictment, issued after a yearlong investigation, charged Rep. Diggs with 14 counts of mail fraud involving payments mailed to employees in Detroit and 21 counts of making false statements in a scheme that allegedly dated back to July 1, 1973.

None of the congressman's employees who were allegedly involved in the kickbacks and payroll padding was indicted.

One of those employees, Otfield Dukes, a Washington public relations consultant, denied the charges. "I never made any kickbacks to the congressman, period," he said. "I just don't have anything to hide with regard to my professional relationship with him."

Rep. Diggs, 55, is the senior black member of the House and a founder of the Congressional Black Caucus. Besides being chairman of the House District Committee, he also heads the House International Relations Subcommittee on Africa.

## Vote Deadline Set For Canal Pact

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Senate leaders and Panama Canal treaty foes agreed yesterday on an April 26 deadline for a vote on the second pact. But some senators said that the showdown could come one to two weeks earlier.

The agreement broke a stalemate that had existed for several days, and assured anxious senators that they will be able to take their full 10-day Easter recess beginning tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Senate thwarted an effort by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to cripple the treaty by striking out a provision concerning the building of a future sea-level canal, which would nullify Panamanian rights while retaining those of the United States.

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MORNING CALM—The summit of Mount Fuji appears to be floating above the thick haze rising near Lake Motosu as elderly fishermen tread lightly on the lake's surface on the traditional opening day of the trout season.

## Amid Growing Criticism

## Lance Turns in Special-Status Passport

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT).—Bert Lance, the President's close friend and adviser, has turned in his diplomatic passport amid growing criticism that he had abused his relationship with President Carter.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, informed news media yesterday of the action, which he said the President had not requested. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Lance had given up the special passport earlier this week because he had "no further use for it."

"It was his feeling that the issue of his holding a diplomatic passport, as inconsequential as it seems, was used by some to detract or distract from the administration's goals," Mr. Powell said.

The action also came amid reports from administration sources that U.S. embassies had com-

plained about Mr. Lance's activities during his recent visit to five European countries.

Last week, Mr. Lance and nine associates were charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission with violating U.S. securities laws by seeking to secretly obtain a controlling interest in a \$2.2-billion bank holding company in Washington. Last weekend, they consented to a U.S. District Court's order to comply with the law.

These activities allegedly occurred while Mr. Lance served as director of the Office of Management and Budget, a post he resigned under charges of improper banking activities engaged in prior to his arrival in Washington. Mr. Lance pleaded in Senate confirmation hearings to sever all connections with "present employers, business firms, business associates and business organizations."

Mr. Lance could not be reached for comment yesterday.

A diplomatic passport affords special treatment by customs officials in certain foreign countries, including, in some cases, the bypassing of luggage inspection, currency declarations and other routine and time-consuming checks at points of entry.

Mr. Lance last used his diplomatic passport, No. K000065, earlier this month during a trip to Spain, Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia. The trip, in which he was joined by his wife, Labele, was on behalf of Friendship Force, an international, private, people-to-people program organized under the aegis of President and Mrs. Carter. Mr. Lance is one of five trustees of the organization.

"Bert helps opening doors, making arrangements and raising money," said the Rev. Wayne Smith, of the Deacons (Ga.) Presbyterian Church, who is president of the year-old organization.

In a recent letter from Friendship Force to 25 corporate executives in Westchester County, New York, Mr. Lance was described as the "special envoy of the President, returning here directly from a 10-nation European visit with heads of state."

Mr. Smith said that the trip had been cut short, although he did not know why, and although it was originally intended to include 10 nations, Mr. Lance visited only five. Mr. Smith added that he knew of no heads of state, or other dignitaries, whom Mr. Lance had seen during the weeklong trip, which he said began March 8.

Not Embarrassed  
Mr. Powell denied that the administration had been embarrassed by Mr. Lance's designation as "special envoy." He said, in mock indignation, "God knows what sort of ties the Friendship Force has."

## Rate of Suicides Among Yankees Is Highest in U.S.

CONCORD, N.H., March 23 (AP).—The Yankees of northern New England have the highest suicide rate in the nation because of the same personality traits that have earned them a place in American folklore, mental health experts say.

Last year, the nation's estimated suicide rate was about 13.5 deaths per 100,000. In Vermont, the rate was 21.4; in New Hampshire 19.8; and in Maine 17.6, according to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. No other region has so high a rate.

It is the old Yankee value system that makes this part of the country the most difficult in which to prevent suicides, according to Andy Loman of the Mental Health Center in Bangor, Maine.

The typical New Englander in the country north of Boston is pictured as frugal and obstinate. While these idiosyncrasies may make Yankees good businessmen, it also makes them uncooperative patients, doctors said in interviews.

## U.S. High Court Rules Policemen Must Be Citizens

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Supreme Court upheld yesterday laws in 25 states that require state policemen to be U.S. citizens.

The 6-3 decision was the first in six years to affirm state laws that discriminate against aliens. In the opinion for the court, Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote that "it would be anomalous to conclude that citizens may be subjected to the broad discretionary powers of non-citizen police officers" who "very clearly" join in executing "broad public policy."

The case rests on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution that says no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The court ruled in 1886 that an alien is a person within the meaning of the amendment. It ruled in 1971 that because aliens are a "discrete and insular minority," laws singling them out for unequal treatment are inherently suspect and "subject to strict judicial scrutiny."

## 2 Vietnamese Airmen Seek Asylum in U.S.

SINGAPORE, March 23 (AP).—Two Vietnamese airmen flew a military DC-3 to Singapore and asked for temporary asylum "while they seek to be resettled elsewhere," the government said today.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the two, Lt. Col. Lai Dai Ngoc, 37, and Capt. Dinh Cong Giang, 40, had applied to settle in the United States and that their application for processing.

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## Ostend-U.K. Line Cut by Walkout

BRUSSELS, March 23 (UPI).—Belgians and Britons planning cross Channel Easter trips were thwarted by a 48-hour strike of the Ostend-Dover car-ferry personnel starting at 11 p.m. today.

The Maritime Transport Union demands a reduction of the number of trips per man during the summer season from an average 19 to 16 per month. The ministry has offered a reduction to an average 17 1/2 trips per month.

The unions have threatened another strike at Puteaux if their demands have not been met by then. They said the carriers workers have to work too much overtime during the summer season.

## Schmidt Due in Japan

TOKYO, March 23 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Japan this autumn as guest of the Japanese government, a government spokesman reported.

## Air Survey Set On Bikini Perils

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—The United States plans an aerial radiation survey of Bikini and neighboring atolls in the Western Pacific later this year to determine what hazards remain from nuclear testing in the 1940s and 1950s and to identify islands that may not be safe for human habitation.

A primary objective will be to find a safe permanent home for the people of Bikini.

They have been nomads since 1946, when they were moved to the island of Kili, 500 miles southeast of Bikini. Life there was bleak, Kili being too small and the plant and aquatic life insufficient to live on. About 100 of the 500 Bikinians returned to their homeland a decade ago, but more recent examination has found that the ground water and vegetation on the main island of the Bikini Atoll are contaminated.

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday afternoon of this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Joanne Casper in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	£16,500	One of the largest private indigenous companies in Nigeria.	Lagos	Min. 35; qual. accountants; proven record of success; previous exp. West Africa.	David Prusser, Price Waterhouse & Co., 32 London Bridge St., London SE1 9SY, quoting MCS73657.	Daily Telegraph 15-3-78
EDITOR, GERMAN LANGUAGE		McKinsey & Co., Inc.	Duesseldorf	Degree & previous editing exp. in econ. or financial business. fluent English; writing ability.	Miss Christel Decker, McKinsey and Co., Inc., Jagierstr. 12, 4000 Duesseldorf.	I.H.T. 16-3-78
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANKER	£15-20,000	Solidly backed Int'l bank.	City	Exp. banker; sev. yrs. of solid Euro-banking exp. incl. work and travel in Latin America and/or Europe.	Ref. IMB (0095/F.T., Security Manager, C.J.R.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M.	Financial Times 16-3-78
BP ADVERT SPECIALIST	A \$20,000 + car	Yarwood Vane & Co.	Melbourne, Australia	Strong and diverse tech. in acctg. and auditing, coupled with exp. in systems analysis of programming.	Dr. P.A.W. Maynard, Ref. 688/F.T., Deloitte, Haskins and Sells P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4HL.	Financial Times 16-3-78
CHIEF ECONOMIST	Will reflect importance of appointment	Bank of America	City	Min. 5 yrs. mngt. exp. in senior economist pos.; adv. degree in Econ. and an MBA; Eng.-frn. 1 Eur. lang.	Assistant Vice-President, Bank of America, 25 Cannon St., London EC4P 4HL.	Financial Times 16-3-78
INTERNATIONAL GENERAL MANAGER		Hycol, Inc., a major manufacturer of medical products.	Rennes, France	Proven track record in European mgt. with emphasis on mktg.; multi-national exp.; Fr., Eng.	Mr. Yves Le Bihan, c/o Hycol Europe, 13 Rue du Noyer, 35100 Rennes, France.	I.H.T. 18-3-78
SALES MANAGER EUROPE		World's leading maker of superabrasive products.	Near Frankfurt	Exp. mngt. of sales personnel; exp. mktg. tech. products to ind.; Eng., Ger., +; rel. engineering educ.	General Electric, Personalabteilung, Eschschelmer Landstrasse 60-62, 6000 Frankfurt.	I.H.T. 18-3-78
FINANCE DIRECTOR FAR EAST	£45,000	Highly successful Int'l Co.	Far East	Success in main board appointment in major Int'l Co.	K.R.C. Slater, Tyack and Partners Ltd., 10 Hatfield St., London W1N 6UL.	Economist 18-3-78
CONTROLLER INTERNATIONAL	Low \$40's	Worldwide manufacturer of consumer products.	New England, U.S.A.	Eng., Ital., + Span. and Fr.; 15 yrs. fin. mngt. exp.; degree in acctg. (MBA or CPA pref.).	Box D-1,059, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 21-3-78
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كنايس لاجل



## Obituaries

## John Hall Wheelock, 91, Poet, Exalted Basic Human Values

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—John Hall Wheelock, 91, one of America's distinguished poets, died yesterday.

Mr. Wheelock had one of the longest careers in American letters. He published his first book of poetry, "The Human Fantasy," in 1911, and Charles Scribner's Sons, his publisher, plans to bring out his 13 books of poetry next Sept. 9, the 52nd anniversary of his birth.

What is interesting about his career is that, in spite of its length, he remained—as he began—a traditionalist, a poet who employed conventional forms and cadences. Yet the critical response to his work was, if possible, warmer in his old age than when he started, when his poetry might have appeared to be in the mainstream of poetic achievement.

In those 67 years, his outlook, his essential human and poetic

values, did not alter much. In measured lines he celebrated the land, the sea, the mark of wind and wave, the vigil of the stars, nature in all its facets. A yearner who responded to the richness of existence, he wrote in 1965 of "The Joy Beyond Feeling," of "The Joy That Sings Within."

Yet in "The Mask," which dates roughly from 1960, the same firm sentiment abides.

More Sustained Line  
Critics did find a difference in the latter work, a longer view, a more sustained line and a wisdom that only age could provide.

"Wheelock, at 75, continues to express with ordered and sustained power, his deepened sense of life's enigmatic revelations of harmony, fulfillment and joy," wrote Louise Bogan. And Gene Baro, another poet, echoed the sentiment that he was "one of those rare poets who continues to grow over a long career, in technical accomplishment and spiritual power."

"The triumphs of such older poets are rare," Winfield Townley Scott wrote, "but they happen . . . and make younger poetry seem less."

Born in Far Rockaway, N.Y., Mr. Wheelock attended Harvard before joining Scribner. He became chief editor at the publishing house, remaining with Scribner from 1911 to 1967, when he retired.

As an editor, he worked with

Thomas Wolfe, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Allan Nevins, Charles Lindbergh and James Thurber Adams.

Mr. Wheelock introduced an interesting variant in the publishing of poetry. Knowing that slim books of poetry have a tendency to be bypassed, he decided to publish three previously unpublished poems in a single hardbound volume. Under the rubric of "Poets of Today," eight such books and 24 poets were published among them May Swenson, James Dickel, Louis Simpson and Joseph Langland. Mr. Wheelock was proud of that series. "All my choices turned out well," he said.

—Thomas Lask.

## Stanley Johnson

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP).—Stanley J. F. Johnson, 57, an Associated Press reporter for 31 years and correspondent in the AP Moscow bureau in the post-Stalin years, died here yesterday.

## Dutch Smoking Ban

THE HAGUE, March 23 (Reuters).—A ban on smoking by teachers and students during lessons at all Dutch state high schools will be introduced on Aug. 1.



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## U.S. to Evaluate 'Splicing' Risks

## Ex-Bio-Warfare Laboratory Reopened for Gene Research

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

FREDERICK, Md., March 23 (NYT).—The special laboratory where the potential dangers of experiments in splicing genes will be evaluated has been opened to public grounds here of the government's old germ-warfare laboratories at Fort Detrick.

The laboratory, in which research in splicing genes will begin before the end of this month, is the only one in the United States that is certified as safe enough for the riskiest gene-splicing experiments permissible.

For now, all risks remain hypothetical. The first task for the newly renovated laboratory will be to assess those risks.

Gene splicing, known more formally as recombinant DNA research, allows scientists to splice together segments of genetic material from widely different species. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the active material of the genes of all living things. Techniques developed in the last few years make it possible to put genetic material of humans, animals or plants into bacteria, or to put into bacteria the genetic instructions by which some viruses produce cancer in animals.

Grave Dangers  
Many experts believe that revolutionary advances in science as well as important practical benefits will emerge from such research, but grave dangers are also conceivable. Some scientists, therefore, have continued to urge a go-slow policy. The National Institutes of Health, the federal government's main agency for

conducting and supporting biomedical research, have drafted strict guidelines for such studies setting both biological and physical safety standards for the research that is permitted.

The laboratory is the first of the United States to be certified as meeting the strictest physical safety requirements of the health agency's guidelines and is designated a P-4 laboratory. Laboratories range from P-1, which would be an ordinary teaching laboratory, to P-4, designed for the safe housing and study of the most hazardous germ known.

The first assessments of risk will seek to determine whether genetic material from a known animal cancer virus will cause infection and possibly a cancer when incorporated in bacteria.

One of the postulated risks of recombinant DNA research is that, in it, the potential to cause cancer might be introduced into bacteria that are normally benign and that are widespread in nature. Assessment of that kind of risk was given a high priority. Results from the initial study should be available in about a month, a spokesman for the health agency said.

At the outset, the laboratory here will be used exclusively for assessments of risks by scientists of the health agency. Eventually, scientists from other institutions will be invited to do research in the special facilities here. Three similar laboratories are also being prepared by the agency. The special laboratory here incorporates many sophisticated safety precautions that were developed by government scientists at Fort Detrick.

All of the experimental material and the laboratory animals will be kept in sealed stainless steel and glass compartments accessible only through airlocks, rubber gloves built into the sides of the compartment. The premises will be kept at a pressure that is lower than normal, to prevent leakage, an everything that enters will go through an airlock.

In this laboratory, the health agency will be regulating and certifying itself, since it has no outside experts to certify its certification. In its prearranged Scientists last Friday defended this arrangement, saying the many outside experts have taken part in drafting the guidelines and setting the standards.

The opening of the laboratory has been delayed by a suit by residents of Frederick who questioned the safety of such experiments, but federal courts have ruled against his claim, saying that the plaintiff has not established a likelihood of harm from the research.

## Soviet Journal Assails Mounties

MOSCOW, March 23 (Reuters).—A Soviet weekly yesterday accused the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of trying to lure a Moscow trade official in Canada into espionage with money, false passports and an offer of asylum.

Literaturny Gost, the official Writers Union weekly, said the 10-year operation was aimed at securing information on the Soviet defense industry and economic and political intelligence.

The intended spy was identified only by a pseudonym.

The weekly made it clear that its report was aimed at countering an "anti-Soviet" campaign that it said is being conducted in Canada over allegations of Soviet espionage activities.

## Commons Votes Approval of U.K. A-Waste Plant

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The House of Commons given its backing to plan a Britain to become one of the world's major nuclear "waste" plants, but a clash with the United States over the project seemed in the offing today.

By 188 votes to 56, members of Parliament gave the go-ahead for the \$600-million (\$12-billion) development of the controversial nuclear reprocessing plant Wylfa in northwest England. It will be able to clear valuable waste from the growing number of nuclear power stations in Britain and overseas and bring Britain hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign earnings from Japan and Europe.

But, as the Commons reminded last night by Labour MP Leo Abse, President Carter has been urging the world to be reprocessing because the processed fuel could be used some countries to develop their own nuclear weapons.

The House of Commons vote again after Easter on a motion related to planning approval for the project. But in the light of last night's vote, parliament seems certain to approve the go-ahead.

## Pakistani Bar Group Back Bhutto Sentence

KARACHI, March 23 (AP).—The bar associations in all provinces of Pakistan filed resolutions rejecting foreign pleas for clemency for former Prime Minister Zulfikar Bhutto as interference in country's judicial process.

Mr. Bhutto, deposed in a military coup in July, was convicted last weekend of ordering the assassination of a political foe and was sentenced to death.

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## India to Rebuff U.S. Pressure On Atom Treaty

NEW DELHI, March 23 (UPI).—India said today that it is prepared to shut down a U.S.-built nuclear plant near Bombay rather than yield to U.S. pressure to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which India opposes.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai told Parliament, "I will strain every nerve to see that (the station) does not close. But if it is necessary for the self-respect of the country, I will close it." He said that the United States had not exerted pressure on India to sign the agreement by refusing to ship badly needed uranium, but that it had delayed uranium shipments. "This is no breach of agreement," the Prime Minister said. "If there is a breach of agreement, then we will have to look for other suppliers."

—Thomas Lask.

## 2 Plead Guilty To Bribe Charges In FBI Theft Case

CLEVELAND, March 23 (UPI).—A suburban couple accused of selling secret FBI documents to organized crime figures yesterday entered a surprise guilty plea in U.S. District Court to two counts each of bribery.

Geraldine Rakonowicz, a former FBI file clerk, and her husband, Jeffrey, pleaded guilty to the charges late yesterday before Judge Robert Krupansky.

The FBI said that it was the second time in history that an FBI employee had been charged with such an offense.

Justice Department lawyers said that no deal was made with the couple for a reduced sentence or later reduction of charges as a result of the guilty plea.

The FBI said that the couple sold the documents, which included a list of 100 or more FBI informants, to underworld chief Anthony (Tony Lio) Liberatore. Liberatore, who has been indicted in connection with the bank robbery of Cleveland racketeer Danny Green, has apparently fled the country.

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Office National des Transports  
B.P. 98 — KINSHASA

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— ONATRA —  
Le Délégué Général







## France: A Breathing Space

The narrow, surprise defeat of the Communist-Socialist alliance in France by the government parties provides President Giscard d'Estaing with a three-year breathing space—until the presidential elections of 1981. He has added strength and a new opportunity to revive past efforts to achieve an opening to the left and reverse the trend that brought the Communists to the threshold of sharing power. His comments on Wednesday indicate that he and Prime Minister Barre intend, both in program and distribution of cabinet posts, to start in that direction.

It is not for Americans to tell the French how to vote nor even that they voted wisely this time. But Americans have been jittery, with good reason, over this election. France's obvious yearning for change, it seemed, could be satisfied only by a lurch to the left that would put Communists into leading positions, with obvious risks for the entire Western alliance. The returns last weekend suggest that the pressure for change remains. They also suggest, however, that France's political system may be able to respond to it without yielding cabinet posts to Communists.

The Giscardist-Gaullist coalition defeated the combined Socialist-Communist left last Sunday by a hairbreadth margin, 50.7 to 49.3 per cent, in the popular vote. But the electoral system of single-member districts—as in House elections here—has provided the winners with a substantial majority in the new National Assembly, 291-200. The French President's hand has been further strengthened by a shift of seats from the Gaullists—whose leader, Jacques Chirac, has opposed an opening to the left—to the Giscardist parties of the center. And a more moderate Gaullist leader, former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delella, appears to be making a comeback.

The shift in parliamentary arithmetic now makes political realignment feasible. For the entire 20-year life of the Fifth

Republic, created by General de Gaulle, the Gaullists on the right and the Communists on the left have, between them, held a majority of National Assembly seats. No government could be formed without one or the other. But now, for the first time, the parties of the center could, if they wished, put together a viable majority. The Gaullists, with 148 seats, are still the largest bloc. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's followers, with 143 seats—a gain of more than 20—and the Socialists and their Leftist Radical allies, with 113, now hold more than the 246 seats needed for a National Assembly majority. Together, they could govern and some moderate Gaullists undoubtedly would join them.

The French people clearly want a change from the center-right coalitions that have held power since 1958. But they have pulled back from the radical change offered by François Mitterrand's Socialists, who sought to bring the left to power in collaboration with Communists. Mr. Mitterrand and his Socialists meet next month to reappraise the policy they have followed for the past decade. It is doubtful they will be prepared to entertain a center-left coalition with Giscardists so soon—and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not expect it. But steps in that direction cannot be ruled out, perhaps beginning with Mitterrand-Giscard contacts (which have been avoided heretofore by the Socialist leader) or even discussion of a reform program.

One obstacle is the Socialist left, part of which might split away if the party moved toward the center. Another obstacle is Mr. Mitterrand's presidential ambition. His belief until now has been that he could defeat Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1981 only with Communist votes; he came within one percentage point of doing so in 1974. But after his recent disillusionment with Communists, Mr. Mitterrand might reconsider.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## To Speed Up Nuclear Licensing

It now takes 10 to 12 years to build and license a U.S. nuclear plant. That is one reason that nuclear power, in the words of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, is "barely alive." Each year of delay adds \$120 million to the cost of a nuclear facility—and makes utilities increasingly reluctant to embark on such ventures. The Carter administration has now proposed legislation designed to cut the time to 6 1/2 years. The initiative is welcome. Like it or not, nuclear power is destined to play a role in supplying U.S. energy needs. It should not be hamstrung by time-wasting construction practices and licensing procedures. But the administration's bill may need revision. It could weaken safety and environmental safeguards—and yet fail to achieve significant time savings.

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The bill would encourage utilities and states to select potential sites and have them approved by regulatory authorities on the basis of a generalized future need. Later, if a utility decided it definitely wanted a nuclear plant, it would already have a pre-approved site in the "bank," eliminating lengthy site-approval hearings.

The administration's new bill also would encourage standardized power plant designs, a long overdue reform. At present each nuclear plant is essentially a custom job. Costly changes are frequently imposed by regulatory authorities during construction. Under the new legislation, once a design is approved, individual utilities would not have to go through further hearings except to adapt the design to a specific site.

A worrisome aspect of the bill is its effort

to eliminate supposedly time-consuming hearing procedures. The evidence is weak that hearings are a cause of significant delay. Nuclear plants have been delayed by many other factors—difficulties in obtaining financing, second thoughts about the need for more power, labor disputes, industrial bottlenecks, and design or construction failures. Still, some hearings are repetitive and should be streamlined. The bill would replace the separate hearings for a construction permit and an operating license with a single combined proceeding—a sensible step. It would also prevent "re-litigation" of issues that could have been raised in an earlier proceeding but were not. That would put too great a burden on foresight. Why not simply prevent re-litigation of issues that have already been raised and resolved? The bill would also limit adjudicatory hearings, in which cross-examination is allowed, primarily on safety issues; it would substitute less rigorous legislative hearings for most environmental issues. On first sight, that seems imprudent.

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The administration bill is a compromise that emerged after months of wrangling among federal agencies and private groups. Industry is lukewarm about it; environmentalists are strongly opposed. It is now up to Congress to examine what time savings are possible and—promptly—to pass a bill that does the job safely. Nuclear power should rise or fall on its merits, not on the basis of cumbersome construction and licensing procedures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Death of a Spanish Reformer

What can a new democracy do with the odious institutions it has inherited from the previous dictator? The only answer has to be gradual reform. That was what Jesus Haddad, who was assassinated in the presence of his wife, was trying to do. His death, which was an act of revenge for the death of a prisoner in Madrid's Carabanchel jail on March 15, was doubly tragic. The best hope that Spanish prisoners had for better conditions lay in Mr. Haddad, a young Social Democrat who was appointed in December with instructions to clean up the jails. This is not to say that the death under interrogation of a prisoner was anything but brutal, scandalous and certain to cry out for revenge. Mr. Haddad promptly condemned the guards... then suspended the governor,

an assistant governor and another officer... and now Mr. Haddad is dead as well. There was no need of a double tragedy like this one to prove the awfulness of Spanish jails. There have been 40 major prison riots since July. Prisoners have devastated large parts of many prisons. They are at war with their guards... The guards were trained and brutalized by the Franco regime... No government can reform or replace them overnight, especially in a country still rent by lawlessness. For it is a sad fact of human nature that a trained bully, handy with a truncheon, ever ready with tear gas, does not become magnanimous overnight just because the government has changed. Mr. Haddad is an innocent, hapless victim of a tide that can only be turned slowly.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1903

VIENNA.—It is made evident upon every possible occasion that no efforts will be spared to preserve tranquility in the Balkan peninsula. The latest indication in this direction is furnished by the Emperor Franz Joseph's decision to welcome the visit of King Alexander of Serbia to Austria-Hungary. The visit and the reception reduces the chances of any serious troubles very considerably.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1928

NEW YORK.—On the heels of the merger of the Mackay Cable Co. with the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. into a world-wide communication system came the well-defined report that the Radio Corporation of America is preparing to unite with the Victor Talking Machine Co. Such an amalgamation would bring together two companies, the market value of whose shares is now nearly \$300 million.



This Could Be Trouble—Get Those Desks Into a Circle...!

## Rights' Talks a 'Festival of Fear' for Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—For us, it was neither a fiasco nor a wake," said the messages from Eastern Europe. "The Belgrade conference was much more than was implied by its final communiqué."

In 1975, the dissidents continued, "the West failed to grasp the importance of the Helsinki final act; and we went on to prove its efficacy. Today, after Belgrade, the West is again retreating into a mood of despondency and it will again be up to us to show the uselessness of the talks."

The messages came from many in the East—including Andrei Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Milovan Djilas, a former side of Tito and now his irreconcilable political foe; and Jacek Kuron, one of the leaders of the Polish Democratic Movement—following the laborious communiqué which climaxed the no less laborious final session of the Belgrade talks.

### Paradox

Paradoxically, while the Western press assails the "Western summer," that is, the absence of any mention of human rights in the final communiqué, Eastern European dissidents—who regret the rights gap no less—see it in a different light.

The conference, in the words of a Polish observer, was a "festival of fear" for the Soviet Union.

For, if the talks were not—in the least—a triumph of Western diplomacy, they were, above all, a resounding failure for Soviet propaganda. All the efforts deployed to eliminate any allusion to human rights had a diametrically opposite result: The rights of man became the leading issue of the conference.

A number of incidents at the Belgrade talks—and in Belgrade, where, at the same time, Soviet émigrés disputed the world chess semifinals—dressed the fact that human rights continued to be the most vulnerable issue of Soviet diplomacy as well as within the Soviet Union.

"The emperor never had any clothes, and it was better to find it out late rather than not at all," a dissident declared, amazed by the Western reaction to Soviet resistance to any mention of rights.

Furthermore, Eastern European dissidents are not about to be upset over the lack of a formal declaration on human rights. For them, the previous governments of the world are primarily concerned by the rules of international political equilibrium and they are all prepared to accept a moral compromise in the name of superior national interests.

It was evident to them that the Belgrade talks were not called for the sake of the dissidents. "We know from the start," a democratic activist from a Communist country said, "that Western diplomats would not want to run the risk of a break with the Russians over a paragraph on the rights of man. However, we can say that the talks were a success because they made public the most complete list of human rights violations known so far and, above all, because this list was compiled by government officials."

The dissidents also emphasize that Belgrade confirmed the legitimacy of what the Russians always refer to as "interference." The fate of an individual in any nation can, from now on, be considered as a legitimate cause for concern by any government. Arthur Goldberg, the head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, made that quite clear when he replied to the Soviet envoy's offer of a truce on the rights question: "Do not think that if you stop lying about me I will stop telling the truth about you."

### KGB's Prowess

Naturally, the dissidents say, the KGB can bear down any time it wants to and it is showing its prowess now by announcing that the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg will take place very soon, by depriving Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko and Mikhail Rostropovich of their Soviet citizenship, by condemning for "parasitism" Grigori Goldstein and Pavel Abramovich, two Jews forced out of their jobs because

they wanted to emigrate to Israel.

Nevertheless, while the conference lasted, there was no political trial in Moscow and, curiously enough, amnesties were declared in Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. And without underestimating the KGB's arbitrary powers, an international conference has a dissuasive effect on Moscow.

During the Belgrade talks, the Kremlin postponed a number of political cases that were perfectly ripe. It is true that the decision to deprive Grigorenko and Rostropovich of their citizenship was made during Belgrade, but the news was published only after the conference.

And it is now up to the West to create an atmosphere of permanent discussion, the dissidents insist.

The conference also made it possible to note a certain amount of erosion in the "bloc mentality" of Eastern countries, although nothing of avalanche proportions. As a journalist described it:

"When in Geneva, as the Helsinki talks were being prepared, Romanian delegates refused to go along with a Soviet proposal, the Hungarian delegation was absent—in the men's room—while the remaining Communist delegations backed the Russians. In Belgrade, while the Romanians came out clearly against the Russians, the Hungarians remained courageously in the meeting hall while the Poles were in the men's room and the Russians could depend only on the Czechs and the East Germans."

Madrid is also a victory. The Helsinki final act foresaw only one follow-up meeting, the one held in Belgrade. The next meeting, to be held on Nov. 11, 1980, in Madrid, was more or less imposed upon the Soviet Union. Thus, not only did the Belgrade talks not put an end to the rights question, but for the dissidents it opened a door to many new possibilities.

As such, the dissidents say, Madrid can become—as Belgrade

was—the focal point of activity for democratic activists in Eastern Europe as well as for Western public opinion.

And, according to a source calling from an Eastern European capital, "it is no mere coincidence that the two potentially most efficient—although obviously difficult to apply—proposals in favor of the rights of man were made with Madrid in mind: The threat of a boycott of scientific cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the possibility of a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. And there is no reason not to threaten a boycott in music and art as well; the Rostropovich scandal is reason enough."

"Do not forget," the Eastern European said, "that if Madrid is nothing more for you than a diplomatic spectacle, it is for us a battle for human dignity."

Mr. Unger wrote this column for the International Herald Tribune.

## Too Awful to Contemplate

By Andrew Knight

LONDON.—It is a bad thing to live in any place where a single political party has so much power. No, I am not thinking of the worst examples—the Soviet Union or China or some black African dictatorship, all of which are horrible to live in (many people conveniently forget) beyond anything to be described in this article.

I am thinking of some of our own "Western" democracies where democracy itself will be in peril unless ways can be found of "throwing the bachelors out."

France provides the latest example of the danger. The French people have just—very sensibly—said a resounding no to a leftist would-be government, a raft of whose members would have been named the Communists. It was a turn-up for the books which now founded all the opinion polls and all the psephologists.

As presented by the victors, the alternative—Marxism in fancy dress—was too awful for Frenchmen to contemplate. Hoaxery.

But the less welcome aspect of this gratifying result is that there is no change in a government in whose political complexion there has, bar death and old age, been no change for 20 years. Either France's large left wing must now exorcise Communism so as to make itself a viable alternative government; or the center parties in the government must strike out against their Gaullist partners who are entrenched in every level of French government, civil service and business. For if not, political opposition in France, the biggest and naturally richest democratic landmass in Western

Europe, will turn to violence instead.

It is no coincidence that in Sweden widespread tax lawbreaking—a conservative form of anarchy?—was the condition that led up two years ago to the defeat of a Social Democratic government which had effectively governed since the 1930s. It is no coincidence that terrorism in Italy should have reached its present peak at a time when the major parties in Italy's Parliament are in caboches. Instead of in healthy opposition, over most aspects of Italy's crumbling economy. And it is no coincidence that the "extra-parliamentary opposition" in West Germany, which provided the seedbed out of which the Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists grew, was itself a response to a general coalition government—combining government and opposition—which ruled Germany in the late 1960s.

The essence of democracy is that majorities should rule, but that opponents should enjoy the right to oppose. The essence of any opposition is that it should provide a plausible alternative government. If the main opposition party becomes so implausible, or so fascist, that it never goes to govern, then democracy is on shaky ground.

Take Italy. An almost Bourbon civil service grew up over a quarter-century after the war under the ruling Christian Democratic party. Increasingly bureaucratic, increasingly ineffective, increasingly both the creature and the master of the ruling party, increasingly corrupt at most levels and in every imagin-

able sense, this Christian Democratic bureaucracy had dispossessed much of Italy's postwar economic miracle. The other dispossaters have been the equal monopolies of political power in the Communist governments at state and local level, warping every bit of political employment and commercial patronage they can lay their hands on.

The snag in Italy is that the chief opposition party has largely been too awful for voters to contemplate at national level. So, despite mismanagement, the Christian Democrats, as less awful alternatives, have continued to misrule. However much Italy's Communists have tried to make themselves respectable, the last week of polling in national elections has always seen the vital percentages swing away from them. So also in Japan a proper fear of Communism in government has likewise led to inflexible one-party rule which is beginning to do this bastion of Asian postwar democracy no good at all.

### Harm Done

All of us who have had the misfortune to live in entrenched one-party-dominated boroughs or countries know the harm they do. Ask any Briton who has had to live in the immemorially Labor-dominated boroughs of Glasgow or Camden in London: Bureaucrats begot both themselves and their own tyrannies in such places simply because they share the beliefs and get the measure of politicians who will never, ever, be thrown out. Such unchanging politics breed not just bad government, venal, bureaucratic; they also breed cynicism among the permanent minority about the virtues of democracy as such.

The West may afford a little measure of political criticism at Labor town-hall level. It cannot afford it, in times of terrorism and many unemployed young, in some of its key conservative sovereign states.

Andrew Knight is editor of The Economist. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Utrecht, the Netherlands.

### "Sancta Susanna"

I have read in the People column (ET, March 4-5) a report on the reception of the Hindemith opera "Sancta Susanna" in Rome. And I must object that the news about Felicia Weathers is not at all fair for her or for the house. "Sancta Susanna" is a real opera and Miss Weathers a well-known opera singer appreciated throughout the world for her interpretations of the Italian and German repertoire. Apart from the "Walden" festival, Miss Weathers in the final scene wore a complete dark-orange full-tricot over her smooth black skin.

"Sancta Susanna" has been a cultural event of the Rome Opera season.

GIOACCHINO LANZA TOMASI, Artistic Director, Teatro dell'Opera, Rome.

## An Attempt

## To Manage

## The Dollar

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—For the past couple of days here in France I have had to cope with a mystery: have hitherto sought strenuously to avoid. I mean the problem of the sinking dollar.

Intellectually at least, I find the puzzle yields to the old adage that economics is politics. The troubles of the dollar prove another example of politics catching up with economic realities.

The economic reality is the interdependence of the modern world. Most of the industrialized countries depend on the OPEC cartel of oil-exporting nations for their fuel.

Three major industrialized countries—West Germany, Japan and Britain—must export to prosper. In the race for exports, they have shipped whole factories to bare foot nations. Thus South Korea exports steel, and India sells machine tools, at prices that make trouble for heavy industry in the advanced countries.

The most obvious consequence of interdependence is that the economic ups and downs of different countries—instead of moving separately and offsetting each other—now move together in ways that reinforce each other. Thus in 1974, all the industrialized countries together suffered their worst postwar inflation. In 1975 they were hit by their worst post-war recession.

### A Way Out

The way out of these difficulties is steady, synchronized growth. The Carter administration undertook to lead the way last year. It stimulated the U.S. economy to the point where growth moved from 4.7 per cent in 1976 to 5.7 last year.

Expansion of the U.S. economy opened the way for big exports from Japan, West Germany and other strong countries. So the theory was that they too would expand their economies to accommodate exports from weaker countries in southern Europe and the underdeveloped world.

But Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a Social Democrat trying to prove his finiteness in a country with pathological memories of inflation. Instead of forcing growth, he sat on his hands. West German output dropped from 4.6 per cent in 1976 to 2 per cent last year. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has strong personal doubts about the wisdom of stimulating Japan's economy, especially at the expense of easing protection for farmers and fishermen. The Japanese economy grew last year at 5.7 per cent—just as the year before.

### Disparity

The disparity between expansion and stagnation in Japan and West Germany caused the U.S. trade balance to swing into substantial deficit. Inevitably the dollar declined against the mark and the yen. When U.S. officials complained, the West Germans and Japanese took back that inflation and collapsing oil prices were the biggest causes of the U.S. trade deficit. Much as Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fukuda lack the political muscle to stimulate economic performance in their countries, so President Carter lacked the political punch to put through programs curtailing inflation and U.S. oil imports.

In time the necessary political adjustments are apt to be made. The West Germans are beginning to expand their economy, and the French and British are sure to follow suit. The Japanese are easing tariff barriers, and stimulating internal demand. Eventually, the United States will adopt an energy program, and something to hold down wages and prices. When all these things happen, there can be harmonious growth, and an end to the wild fluctuations of the dollar.

### Danger

In the meantime there is danger zone to traverse. If the biggest holder of dollars—the exporters—suddenly moved to hoard other store of value, the dollar could precipitate a world recession. Protectionism could spring from various countries seeking to shore up heavy industry.

But if these dangers are great, they are also remote. At present there is no reason for panic. By occasional swaps and understandings among the leading countries, the problem of the dollar can be managed against the day—perhaps far off—when politics catches up with economics.



## PARIS THEATER

Hitler Is Put on Trial  
By Spiritual 'Fathers'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 23 (IHT).—The drama of the German-speaking world—as it has come abroad since World War II—has often had a ferociously accusatory tone.

But Hochhuth, after railing at post-war III for not halting the mad struggles in "The Deputy," questioned the integrity of Churchill's wartime policies in "The Deputy," and argued that the only way to the destruction of the Third Reich was to "Guerillaize" the German people.

A group of post-war German playwrights has set up a sort of supreme court and in its latest judgment the "Establishment," the "System," the "bourgeoisie" and the society are held responsible for every catastrophe from the rise of National Socialism in Germany to the horrors of the Holocaust.

It is, therefore, something of a novelty that Hitler has at last been charged by a German playwright, Rolf Hochhuth, and goes on trial in "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal," which comes to Paris by way of Belgium and is being performed by L'Atelier de Bruxelles at the Salle Gémier.

A phantasmagoria, in which phantoms and philosophies flit, it is set in Hitler's bunker, to which the ghosts of Liszt, Nietzsche and Wagner have been invited to attend his marriage to Eva Braun.

This postmodern investigation would confront the shattered Führer with his political decisions whose theories he has misunderstood and dragged in the dust. In the field of ideas he meets defeat as he has met it in war. Nietzsche and Liszt are against at what he has wrought and disclaim him as a provincial petty bourgeois with violent delusions of grandeur.

Wagner deals him the cruelest out of all by not showing up. The portraits of the musician and the philosopher are not very flattering and not very deep. Liszt is a whimsical old abbot, wringing his hands at derailing the train, and Nietzsche, lost in his megalomaniacal dreams, proclaims there is but a single Superman, himself.

The fatal wedding is enacted with all its grisly accompaniment.

ments, from Frau Goebbels killing her children (off stage) to the distress of Liszt and the suicides that follow. But even the grim lesson—discussing the collapse of his cause and the loss of Hitler. Before death he sends representatives to form a government abroad.

The nightmare premise holds attention by its audacity, but Lange has blown up a storm over which he has no steady control, and Philippe van Rossum, in his direction struggles manfully to impose order and clarity. As the script is simplistic in character delineation, its figures are phantasmagorical rather than anything probable, and the dramatics often falls by the wayside. Alexandre von Sivers is Liszt, Jean-Luc Debattois is Nietzsche, and André Lemaître is Hitler, and the performance level by all is high. "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal" is a blueprint for the construction of a provocative drama. Lange has not fully realized the potentials of his design and the result resembles a movement begun but never completed.

Phyllis Boone, an English performer, is an attraction at La Marse in Marais (19 Rue Saint-Olivier) where she appears nightly at 7:45 (except Mondays) in a collection of songs and monologues known as "Help, Mummy, Help!"

A pert, energetic performer, her



Marriage in the Hitler bunker: (left to right) Robert Lemaire, Jean-Luc Debattois, André Lemaître, Stéphane Excoffier and Christian Crahay in "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal."

lingual recital outlines the dilemma of the modern young woman, and the cry for maternal aid of the title hints at the uncertainty that underlies her bold, aggressive display. So at the start she is a symbol of contemporary femininity delivering an address sprinkled with gutter words, boasting of her sex and sex appeal and manfully asserting herself as she celebrates her new-found freedom.

At the close, however, she hesitantly retires into a plastic bag, assuming the embryonic position as protective back-to-the-world hint.

During her 45-minute stage life she is, in contrast, full of frisky impudence, defying the restrictions imposed on her gender and ready to take on a pack of male

champion pig. She sings some songs by Jean Rigaux and roughly handles her accompanying playback.

Her one-woman exhibit is not as broad or as hilarious as the miniature revue of Les Trois Jeunes, but its note of sky innocence amid its frantic capers lends it special character.

...

Aldo Nicolai, whose three-character comedy "La Libellule" played an agreeable light evening in the Paris theater a season or two ago, has a new play, "La Dame de la Fonctionnaire," at the Théâtre Mathurins. Actually, it is not a play at all, but merely an overextended sketch that might easily fit the television screen for 15 minutes.

An elderly woman invades the office of a government employee, and he, a veritable misanthrope, is unable to get her out of the place. Her double-talk so troubles his shaky conscience that he yesses her on all matters, however contradictory her discourse. Since his feeble character has been thoroughly exposed in a very short time, this duel of wits becomes oppressively repetitious as it continues for two hours.

Tatiana Chelton as the mischievous husband caricatures a caricature and her approach, suited to the absurd theater of Ionesco and Da Costa, is here misplaced. Jean Michard is her sounding board and his attempts at evasive replies, which sink him deeper into ignominy, hint of those of a cornered politician.

...

A young company is presenting Gorki's "Jakov Bogomolov" at Le Théâtre 13. It is a minor play, a bit Chekhovian, with little movement and with a flow of words substituting for a flow of action. Its protagonist is a man without passions who indulges in lengthy soliloquies. His wife feels isolated by his indifference and seeks refuge from her boredom in the attentions of other men.

The production, directed by Michel Dondaine, is not without merit, creating the nostalgic atmosphere of the Russia of a more leisurely era. The acting, however, has ups and downs, the most abiding of those of Dominique Fouché, as the glib young man, and Jean-Pierre Thévenin as the estate proprietor, frustrated in his sentimental yearnings.

...

COPENHAGEN—Danish saxophonist Simon Spang-Hansson has been chosen as the winner of the 1978 Ben Webster Award by the Ben Webster Foundation. The award will be presented at the Montmartre Jazz Club on the evening of March 27. Thad Jones, Stan Tracey, the 1977 award winner Jasper Thilo and Rolf Jørgen Steen and his "Beat Kapel" group will provide the entertainment.

...

LONDON—Ginger Rogers heads the Palladium until the end of the month and Tania Maria is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Shirley Bassey, celebrating her 55th year in show business, is in Preston March 25-27 at the Guild-

## MUSIC IN LONDON

## Camden Mounts a Novel Festival

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 23 (IHT).—The annual festival of the London Borough of Camden can always be counted on to come up with stimulating novelties, and this year's has been no exception.

Its opening nights have brought us a concert version of Richard Strauss's "Fusspilot," a vocally ravishing account by Alison Hargigan of Strauss's rarely heard "Three Hymns," settings for soprano and orchestra of poems by Hölderlin, dating from 1921 and anticipating the "Four Last Songs" of a quarter of a century later, and, finally, a delightfully staged revival of Offenbach's "The Duchess of Gerolstein."

"Fusspilot," translatable as "Fire Famine," was Strauss's companion piece to his native Munich for his failure, in his view, to duly appreciate his first opera, "Guntram," and also for the hostility of some of its citizens 30 years earlier to the presence and the operas of Richard Wagner.

The point, made heavy-handedly, as is characteristic of Strauss, and of Wagner, too, when they

turned to comedy, is that a city unwilling or unable to perceive the blessings of genius and to grant it exceptional status and privilege, does not deserve the warmth that genius radiates.

Genius, in this case, resides in a mysterious carpenter magician (Wagner). Strauss was never one to disclaim modestly the credit due a source of life-enhancing inspiration.

A concert version is not well suited to a work so dependent upon local color and sight gags for its satirical fun, nor is the Logan Hall of the University of London well suited to a work employing so large an orchestra and so numerous a cast. But there was much to relish, both orchestrally and vocally, in the performance by the Chelsea Opera Group under the direction of Nicholas Braithwaite, and a baritone accomplishment of great promise by Michael Lewis as the Straussian hero.

"The Duchess of Gerolstein" survives or does not depending upon who plays and sings the duchess, as was the case with the original production in Paris

in 1887 when the duchess was the obviously incompensible Hortense Schneider. In the Park Lane Group production at the Coliseum Theater last night it survived memorably through the voice and theater magic of Patricia Routledge, as imperious, amorous, unpredictable and charming a duchess as one, not having seen Schneider, could well imagine. She bears, indeed, a remarkable physical and facial resemblance to Schneider, and has been costumed, certainly, by someone familiar with the photos of Schneider in the part.

Christopher Renshaw, the producer and also the deli transactor, has achieved a fluent and witty staging of this amiable send-up of militarism and petty absolutism, much of the stage business looking more to Gilbert and Sullivan's Savoy than to Offenbach's Théâtre des Variétés, and the orchestra is knowingly and expertly guided by the veteran Willem Tausky. But it was, quite properly and, indeed, quite luckily, the duchess's evening. There will be further performances Saturday, Wednesday and March 31.

## East Germany Makes a Baby Boom

By Ellen Lentz

EAST BERLIN (NYT).—Claudia Franke, a 28-year-old medical technician, is expecting her third child in May. A friend, Edelgard Greif, gave birth to her first baby last July, even though she is almost 40 and had said for years that she and her husband did not want children.

Both women are on childbearing leave granted by the East German government, and they spent a recent afternoon telling of the joy they feel in being able to tend their children in a leisurely manner, without the pressure of outside work.

They are part of a new family planning program in East Germany that emphasizes a woman's role as mother and homemaker, a departure from the traditional Communist practice of urging women into the labor market and placing their children in state-run institutions.

And, thanks to the program's extensive benefits, which make it financially rewarding for mothers to stay home with their young children, East Germany is experiencing a modest baby boom, the first in its history.

The government measures were introduced 18 months ago, and in 1977, the first full year they were in effect, 233,100 babies were born to East German women, an increase of 27,800 over the year before. The new figure pushed

up the birth rate to 13.3 per 1,000 population. That is still the lowest birth rate in Eastern Europe, but the increase in births has stopped a long-term population decline in East Germany. (Although the country sealed off its borders in 1961 to halt unchecked emigration, its population continued to fall off to a low of 15.7 million in 1976, down from 19 million in 1949.)

Party secretary Erich Honecker, evidently surprised at the early success of the program for encouraging motherhood, said recently that last year's birth rate "even exceeds the forecasts made by the planning commission."

Early in 1972 the country legalized abortion and introduced free contraceptives, but later that same year the government also encouraged marriage by offering interest-free credits of up to \$5,000 for newlyweds. Four years later, the government instituted its program of additional social benefits, lengthening childbearing leave from four to six months and introducing a further optional year off, the so-called baby year.

The government measures also cut working time for a mother with two children or more to 40 hours a week and offered a \$500 bonus for the birth of each baby.

"When we heard about the new laws and the baby year, my husband and I decided it was

now or never," Mrs. Greif said, honoring her small son, Mark, on her knees. "He will be almost a year and a half before I have to think of going back to work."

The 38-year-old woman, who worked in a publishing company, received her full salary during the first six months of childbearing leave. During the additional year off the East Germans guarantee a minimum payment of \$150 a month to those mothers who already have one or more children, and then their jobs are held open for them.

So far, 90,000 East German women, or about 40 per cent of those who gave birth since the law went into effect, have taken advantage of the special year away from work. For the Communist economy, already laboring under strains of a tight labor market, the provision is causing considerable trouble.

"Logically, what we should do is cut down production," said Werner Straube, a director at the state-run textile plant of Karl-Marx-Stadt, whose employees are mostly women. He said his plant alone would lose 83,000 working hours this year because of the prolonged absence of mothers.

"We will somehow have to try to get more women on a part-time basis," the manager added. "That is the only way for most of them to combine household, children and work."

## Italian cars drive better than other cars. Not as good as. Better.

Cars, like people, have national characteristics too.

And Italian cars are generally known for the way they drive. The reason for this is simple. As a nation, Italy has won more races and rallies than any other people.

And it stands to reason that a country that loves to race would produce a different kind of car than a country that does not.

So over the years, we at Fiat have concentrated on how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate, and feel the road.

But racing is not the only reason Italian cars drive the way they do.

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producing nation in Europe.

And of 291,000 kilometres of roads, only 5,500 are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

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So the "drive" is the most important thing in an Italian car. But it isn't the only thing Italians are fanatics about.

At Fiat, for example, we coat each car body with 15-18 kg of paint and corrosion-preventing material: there isn't much that can get through a layer of phosphatizing, an anti-rust-coat, stone-proof paint, primer coat and enamel finish.

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In the area of production quality control, the Fiat 131, for example, can undergo up to 8,000 different inspections. The inspections carried out on each 131 take an average of 9 hours and 20 minutes.

And every Fiat prototype must pass a special rust-resistance test, which simulates 100,000 km of driving under the worst climatic conditions.

Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian

car. Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

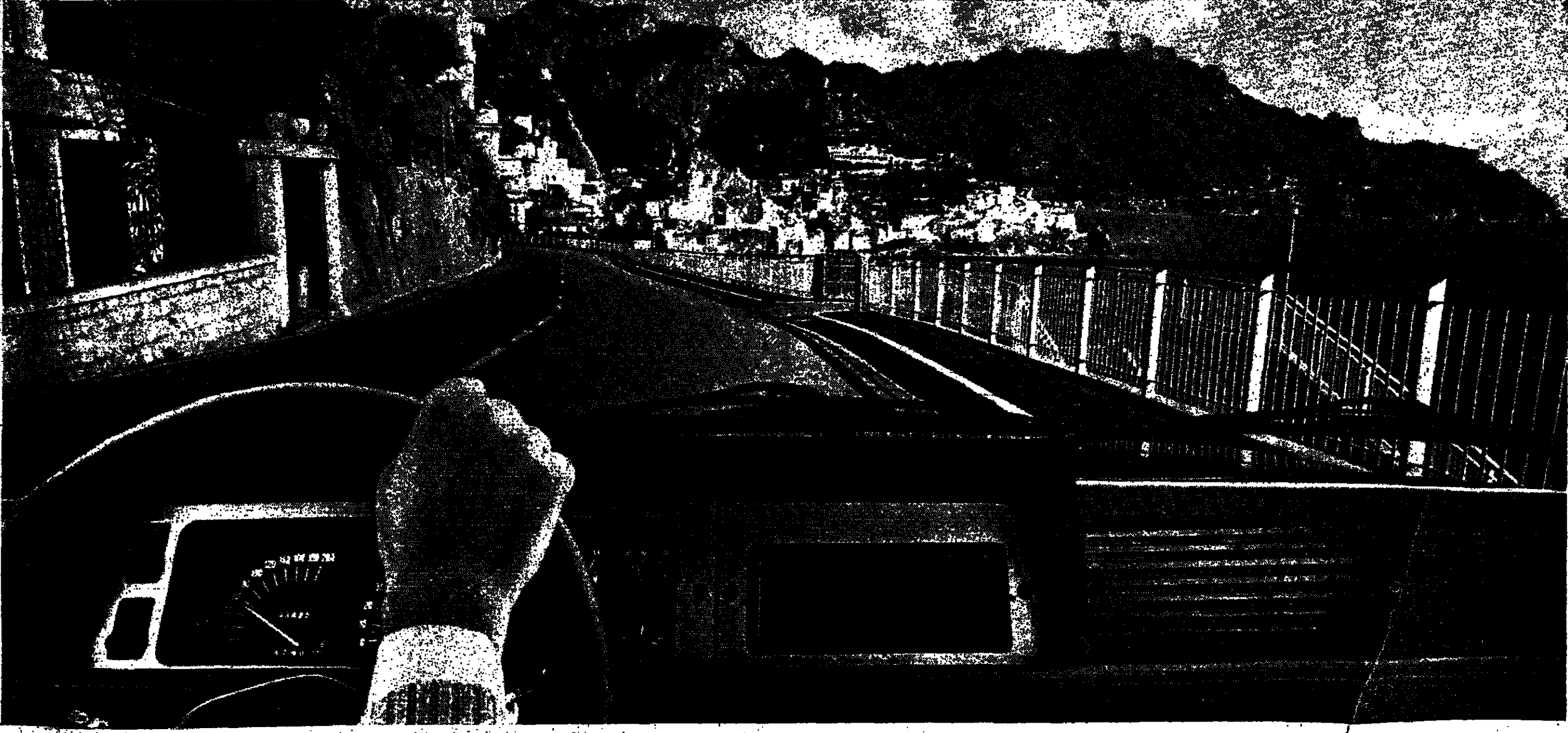
And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

Be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 23

- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock					- 12 Month - Stock				
High	Low	Div	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld.	P/E
30%	28%	ACE	1.34	7.8	180	146	14	31%	14	31%	14	31%	14	31%
15%	13%	APL	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	15%	13%	15%	13%	15%
44%	42%	ASR	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	44%	42%	44%	42%	44%
12%	10%	ATO	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	12%	10%	12%	10%	12%
57%	55%	AdLab	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	57%	55%	57%	55%	57%
4%	3%	AdmCo	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
11%	10%	Alfa	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	11%	10%	11%	10%	11%
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18%	17%	Alfa	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	18%	17%	18%	17%	18%
22%	21%	Alfa	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	22%	21%	22%	21%	22%
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31%	30%	Alfa	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	31%	30%	31%	30%	31%
12%	11%	Alfa	1.45	4.3	174	134	34	33%	34	12%	11%	12%	11%	12%
18%	17%	Alfa												

**ADVERTISEMENT**

## Flash... Paris Bourse

**MARCH 23, 1978**

(In French  
English)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 23	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74 75 76	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	380.20 227	253.90	371.50 - 354	6	4.5	89.14 93.80 55.6c	14,774	Net dividend proposal of Fr. 17.50 vs. Fr. 16 in 1976 (+5.6%).
BOUYGUES	Construct.	580 - 725	578	578 - 570	19	3.7	30.73 35.92 - 13.4c	600	Expected '77 results to improve. Also dividend increase set.
BRUNN GERVASIS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 318	420	440 - 400	21	6.0	26.38 -34.39 -30.12c	2,230	'77 group consolidation: turnover = 12,929 MF (up 10%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 126.40	168	172.50 - 160.90	13	7.0	16.96 -16.41 -13.34	1,066	Subsidiary Cie. Maritime '77 sales = 894 MF (+22% vs. 1976).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 80.50	99	109.50 - 90	4	7.5	11.18 18.82 -24.00c	1,672	New convert. bond issue of 60 MF. Expected to pay some dividend. (Fr. 7.40)
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	132.80 - 84	123	132.80 - 123	9	6.0	10.26 -13.85 14.08c	5,779	'77 net profit up 12.6% due to office moved. Div. raised to Fr. 6 vs. 7.40
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	120 - - 72.50	113	120 - 114.20	13	5.8	6.77 10.84 - 8.74	6,528	'77 net dividend proposal of Fr. 7.0 vs. Fr. 7.20 in 1976 (+12.2%)
REUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	98 - 46	72	88.90 - 81.50	-	11.1	28.13 - 9.62 -5.56c	3,684	'77 turnover (ex-tax) = 5,836 MF (+12% vs. 1976).
CURAFRANCE	Holding	215.50 - 124	203.50	213 - 202.50	7	5.1	- 35.50 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.69 MF vs. 27.35 MF (+66%).
EXERO S.A.P.	Equip. Autom.	420 - 296	398	420 - 368	5	4.7	21.82 - 29.27 73.01c	1,543	'77 dividend increase proposal: Fr. 30.76 vs. Fr. 18.20 in 76 (+60.1%).
EN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	195 - 165	186.50	191 - 186	6	3.8	- 26.94 30.81c	2,886	'76-'77 group consolidated turnover = 14,676 MF vs. 14,653 MF for '75-'76.
METAL	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	58.65	66 - 60.50	3	6.8	12.97 2.64 -21.51c	7,944	Midco '77 turnover = 6.24 MF vs. 36.2 MF in 1976 (+17.1%).
JOJO HENNESSY	Beverage	451.50 368	414.50	449 - 421	33	2.8	17.84 - 5.71 -12.71c	3,158	Estimated '77 control. turnover = 1,630 MF (+16% vs. 1976).
ORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 15	18.40	19.20 - 18.65	11	8.2	1.18 0.29 -1.72	13,284	Banque Rothschild has taken control of Compagnie Européenne de Banque.
SCHNEIDER-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min.	92.50 - 62.10	98	92.50 - 88	15	5.6	9.30 -4.30 -6.80c	28,491	'77 control. turnover = 25,072 MF (up 17%). Foreign sales: 50% of total.
SA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	343 - 201	320	343 - 324	2	3.1	28.24 -54.71 -137.94c	9,444	Expected '77 control. turnover (ex-tax) to attain same FF. 42 bill. (+28%).
SAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.90 - 51.70	62.98	67.10 - 62.60	-	9.5	- - -	5,450	'77 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 6.
SOUTE	Mail order	628 - 438	579	580 - 565	12	3.1	35.87 45.57 - 47.85c	926	Group control. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 30, '77) = some 2,400 MF (+11.3%).
SONE-POULENC	Chemicals	67.70 - 48.50	65	69.50 - 67.50	10	9.1	1.02 - 5.83 6.54	16,941	'76 semester group turnover = 2,234 MF (up 14%).
STECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 137.48	350	384 - 345	-	7.1	(not relevant!)	25,380	Income up from Fr. 190 mil to Fr. 210 mil in 76; income up 28%.
STIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1223	1,605	1785 - 1600	10	2	(not relevant!)	18,000	Final mfg. for 76; 50% of 76 sales.

(b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

C: Consolidated.

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(Continued on Page 101)



PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1978

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## Exports Gain in Month in V. Germany

### Trade Surplus Widens Despite Strong Mark

WESTPHALEN, West Germany, March 23 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus widened in February and the current account moved into surplus despite the strength of the deutsche mark, government officials said today.

The country's trade surplus was 30 billion deutsche marks in February, against 1,899 billion DM in January and 2.73 billion DM in the year earlier.

The current account posted a surplus of 500 million DM, compared with a deficit of 222 million DM the previous month and a deficit of 59 million DM in February, 1977.

Exports rose to 21,366 billion DM from 21,312 billion in January and 20,983 billion a year earlier.

Imports totaled 18,765 billion DM, down from 19,414 billion in January but up from 18,262 billion in February, 1977.

The results brought the trade surplus for the first two months of the year to 4.5 billion DM, per cent below the 4.715 billion DM surplus a year earlier.

The current account shows a surplus of 277 million DM so far, compared with a deficit in the first two months of 1977 of 488 million DM.

Imports in the two-month period totaled 45,678 billion DM, per cent below 46,774 billion DM a year earlier, while exports totaled 38,179 billion DM, 5.8 per cent from 36,659 billion DM.

## Taxes Italian Style: Declare Less, Pay Less

ROME, March 23 (AP-DJ)—One-third of privately employed Italians avoid paying sales taxes—and probably personal income taxes—a Finance Ministry study shows. And those who do pay, pay very little, the study indicated.

The ministry last year counted 2.65 million sales-tax reports of which 57 per cent said that their gross turnover was less than 12 million lire (about \$14,000).

The group included 900,000 retail dealers. But various official censuses put the total of such dealers at 1.5 million. Furthermore, the annual average turnover per outlet is calculated at \$4 million a year, while only 8 per cent of the returns submitted showed turnover of more than \$6 million.

The ministry got 350,000 returns from doctors, lawyers, writers, engineers and other "professionals" but professional associations indicate that there are at least 500,000 registered in their various groups. Of those reporting, almost 80 per cent said their gross income was less than 12 million lire a year.

Restaurant and hotel owners reporting totaled 175,000, while a recent government census put the number of such licenses at more than 200,000.

According to the national retailers association, 42 per cent of retail dealers do not keep any accounts and thus evidently avoid all taxes—while 4 per cent do not keep stock inventories.

No money value was placed on the amount of taxes not paid as a result of evasion. But government figures permitted a private calculation covering the commercial sector. This showed that those reporting paid just over 4 trillion lire in sales taxes, while figures from the retailers association showed that the total should have been about 8.4 trillion lire.

The difference almost equals the overrun that the state deficit showed last year—20 trillion lire, against the 14.5-trillion-lire goal.

## e Beers Adds Surcharge of 40% at Next Diamond Sale

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ)—Beers Consolidated Mines, giant miner and marketer of diamonds, will impose a 40-per-cent surcharge at its upcoming Tuesday, a company spokesman said today.

Beers, the South African company that markets diamonds most of the world's other users through its central organization in London, at a public alarm about speculation three weeks when it cautioned that speculators were driving up the price in cutting centers to levels not justified by consumer demand.

Beers, carrying its warning one step further last Friday, said the central selling organization would "be obliged to action to ensure that the users, for whom it acts, receive the benefit of the current market prices."

Problem in Israel's jewelry sources said the problem with Israel's diamond industry, one of the largest centers for cutting and selling rough stones into the ring gems that adorn 75 million in Israel.

But the company's president, Henry Platt, lamented that the De Beers surcharge might be "counterproductive."

All the surcharge does, Mr. Platt said, is put a floor under what the speculator is doing.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Natomas Finds New Oil in Indonesia

Natomas has discovered a new oil field in its 53-per-cent-owned concession off the coast of Indonesia. One exploratory well flowed at a combined rate of 3,980 barrels daily and a second flowed 4,425 barrels daily. Completion of the wells confirmed existence of sufficient reserves to proceed with construction of a permanent producing platform in the new area, Natomas says. Present plans call for drilling of additional wells and start-up of oil production in early 1979.

### Montedison Finds Oil and Gas

Montedison has found high-quality oil and gas traces in a test drilling off the coast of southern Italy. However, a company spokesman says it is too early to determine the commercial significance of the find and tests are continuing. Initial tests show an API gravity rating between 35 and 42, making the oil one of the lightest in the world. There is a particularly high demand for such oils because of the ease of refining them. There was no indication when production might start or what volumes might be available. The announcement of the tests follows a Montedison report that it plans to float

bonds totaling 175 billion lire (about \$205 million) with a coupon of 13.5 per cent and guaranteed by mortgages on unperfected oil concessions that the company holds. Montedison lost 559 billion lire last year, three times the 1976 deficit, and has been forced under law to write down its capital.

### Newmont Mining Sees Large Loss

Newmont Mining expects to report a substantial loss in the first quarter compared with net income of \$3 million, or 10 cents a share, a year earlier. The mining holding company blames the U.S. coal strike for the expected first-quarter fourth-quarter earnings decline was Newmont's fourth-quarter 1977 earnings, which fell to \$2.7 million, or 9 cents a share, from \$3.9 million, or 37 cents a share, a year before. A key factor in the fourth-quarter earnings decline was a Newmont's 27.5-per-cent equity stake in Peabody Holding Co., which lost \$13.1 million in the fourth quarter. Peabody Holding was formed by a consortium of investors last year to acquire Peabody Coal Co. from Kennecott Copper. Other owners of Peabody Holding include Williams Cos. (27.5 per cent), Bechtel Corp. and Boeing (15 per cent each), Fluor Corp. (10 per cent) and Equitable Life Assurance Society (5 per cent).

### Grains Seen Complicating GATT Round

## Wheat Trade Talks Fail to Reach Accord

### By Bhushan Babree

GENEVA, March 23 (AP-DJ)—The world's major wheat exporting and importing nations today broke off talks after six weeks, unable to agree on any of the essential elements of a convention that would control international wheat trading.

This failure casts a shadow on other talks aimed at liberalizing world trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), where negotiators are in the final bargaining phase and are having a hard time narrow-

ing differences in the agriculture sector.

The failure of the wheat talks, at the very least, will complicate matters, and may in fact threaten overall progress, GATT sources said. Negotiators at the GATT talks already are hard pressed for time trying to produce an overall agreement for liberalizing world trade in the 1980s by the July 15 deadline.

One reason for such a view is that the wheat conference decided that negotiations should resume by next September. Trade sources said that it was unlikely that the world's major nations would agree to new GATT rules on agricultural trade but exclude grains to be taken up later by a separate conference. "I think they will have to make the overall policy decisions in the GATT talks even if these result in a formal solution later," the grain talks, one source said.

At any rate, the wheat conference today adopted a resolution setting up a 12-nation interim committee to try and draft a new wheat agreement and to recommend a date for resuming the talks. Arthur Dunkel, conference chairman, told reporters that the committee probably would begin meeting in May. Meanwhile, the International Wheat Council has extended the current agreement, which was due to expire at the end of June, for another year. This pact, however, has no economic provisions and has had minimal impact on regulating wheat trade.

Price Range Not Discussed

After six weeks of talks, Mr. Dunkel admitted that the meeting did not get far enough to even discuss issues such as world market prices for wheat, or the price range that any stabilization pact would seek to enforce.

He said there was a narrowing of differences during the talks, but there was no agreement on such major elements of any pact as stocks, the part of developing nations in financing such stocks and the possibility of including coarse grains like oats, barley and maize in the agreement.

One of the major differences still outstanding is between the United States and Canada on one hand and the European Economic Community on the other.

The United States and Canada, with annual foreign wheat sales of 30 and 17 million tons, the world's biggest exporters, want the new agreement restricted to wheat and stabilization done through reserve stocks and a system of indicator prices.

When wheat prices rise to certain levels, the stocks would be

House Keeps Lid On Debt Till July

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The House, which refused two weeks ago to raise the ceiling on the U.S. national debt, this week passed a bill continuing the present \$782-billion ceiling through July.

The bill now goes to the Senate. Unless action is completed on it by March 31, the ceiling will drop automatically to \$600 billion, cutting off borrowing authority. Congress is scheduled to be on Easter recess next week.

The ceiling sets a limit on the amount the Treasury may borrow. As long as the government continues to spend more than it receives, the ceiling must be raised from time to time to permit more borrowing.

released, when prices drop, wheat would be bought.

The U.S.-proposed stocks, nationally held but internationally coordinated, would total 30 million tons.

The EEC claims indicator prices are ineffective. It also insists a wheat agreement must include secondary grains such as barley and maize, the market price must be kept between fixed minimum and maximum levels, and both exporters and importers must give firm supply and purchase commitments.

Mr. Dunkel said that on food aid, most participants acknowledged that this should be raised to 10 million tons a year from 6.25 million currently.

## Curtiss Sets Off Boardroom Fight For Kennecott

WOODRIDGE, N.J., March 23 (Reuters)—Curtiss-Wright said today it is soliciting proxies for the election of a slate of 17 directors to oppose the management slate at the May 3 annual meeting of Kennecott Copper.

Curtiss-Wright said, "The nominees believe that the Kennecott management, instead of paying \$567 million in cash to buy Carbonyl Co., should have used that cash directly for the benefit of the Kennecott shareholders, and that the slate is committed to attempt to sell Carbonyl at an advantageous price and to make the proceeds available to the Kennecott stockholders."

The company said it believes the underlying value of Kennecott's stock is substantially greater than the market price during recent periods and Curtiss-Wright's purchase in recent months of 3.29 million shares, about 8.9 per cent of Kennecott stock, for almost \$77 million reflects its confidence in that belief.

Yesterday, Kennecott filed suit in federal court charging that the papers Curtiss-Wright filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Kennecott share purchases was false and misleading and that Curtiss-Wright's conduct in the stock purchases was deceptive.

## Philips' Net Rises 12.8% for Year, Dividend Raised

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands, March 23 (AP-DJ)—N.V. Philips net earnings rose 12.8 per cent in 1977 on a 24-per-cent gain in sales, the company said today.

Net earnings for the worldwide manufacturing concern rose to 694 million guilders (about \$208 million), or 3.42 guilders a share, from 562 million guilders or 3.03 guilders a share.

Sales rose to \$1.16 billion guilders in the year from 30.45 billion.

The company proposed a final 1977 dividend of 1.10 guilders, up from one guilder last year, for a total payment for the year of 1.70 guilders compared with 1.60 guilders a year earlier.

The company's operating profit, however, fell to 2.21 billion guilders from 2.22 billion the previous year and pre-tax profit fell to 1.86 billion guilders from 1.82 billion.

## Stocks Mixed In Uneventful NYSE Trade

### Short-Covering Cited Before 3-Day Weekend

NEW YORK, March 23 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange Prices finished mixed in a generally uneventful session, paying only scant attention to a hefty jump in mid-March auto sales reported by the nation's largest manufacturers.

Analyst said investors were reluctant to make any commitments ahead of the extended Easter-holiday weekend amid lingering concern about some unresolved issues.

Ranking high among these issues this week was inflation and growing market concern the government might move closer to wage-price controls to bring it under control, the analysts said.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down 1.48 at 3 p.m., closed off 1.04 at 756.59.

Some 705 issues advanced with about 610 declines. Volume totaled 21.39 million shares, down from 21.95 million yesterday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply for the latest week declined. The narrow definition, so-called M-1, fell \$800 million and the broader measure, M-2, was off \$200 million.

General Motors reported a rise of 61.9 per cent in mid-March car sales. Hitting the stock 3/8 to 5/8 Chrysler, which posted a 19 per cent increase, picked up 1/4 to 1 1/4 while Ford motor declined 1/4 to 4 5/8 on a 1.3 per cent rise.

Among other actives, Berkeley Photo fell 3/4 to seven after trading resumed. The company won a court decision against Eastman Kodak yesterday but Kodak said it would appeal the verdict.

Curtiss-Wright fell 1/4 to 17 5/8 while Kennecott Copper rose 3/4 to 25 1/2. Curtiss-Wright, which owns 9.9 per cent of Kennecott, is proposing a slate of 17 directors in opposition to the Kennecott management slate. Tele-dyne, which owns 30 per cent of Curtiss-Wright, fell 3/8 to 74.

Superscope rose one to 19 on a merger rumor. The company denied the rumor.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading, with the AMEX index rising 0.85 to 128.01.

## Fed Warns of Tighter Credit Policy

### Miller Fears Added Inflation

Inflation with tools other than monetary policy.

Mr. Miller, who replaced Arthur Burns as Fed chairman March 8, said that his "communication links so far" with the Carter administration "have been very good ones."

Administration officials say that he and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have developed a close relationship and see each other frequently.

Asked whether he has changed

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP-DJ)—A continuation of high inflation in the United States will force the Federal Reserve Board to tighten monetary policy, chairman William Miller warned yesterday.

In an interview, Mr. Miller said that "if inflation moves ahead, there will be pressures on the Fed 'that will result in tighter monetary restraints. Failing to take restraint will make the problem worse' and the nation could then be headed 'for a serious recession.'"

"Inflation in my view does result in higher interest rates," Mr. Miller said, adding that long-term interest rates "are likely to drift upward" this year.

Although Mr. Miller stressed once again his deep concern about the recent acceleration in inflation, he said he has been relieved to find within the top reaches of the Carter administration "rather uniform awareness of this danger of inflation and a willingness to give it a higher priority."

President Carter, the Fed chairman said, "is considering a whole series of possibilities" to bolster the anti-inflation program he announced in January.

In the absence of widespread cooperation from the private sector to curb inflation, Mr. Miller said, "some harsher things" might be required. But he said, "I think the private sector will cooperate" with the President's program.

### Oppose Controls

Mr. Miller later listed some possible "harsher" measures. After ruling out wage-price controls, which both he and President Carter have repeatedly said they oppose, the Fed chairman noted that the government could move to cut federal spending sharply in areas that might prove unpopular, and that it could lift or ease import restrictions, that currently protect U.S. industry.

"If industries won't cooperate, maybe we have to give them some competition," he said without elaboration.

In discussing monetary policy, Mr. Miller noted that the Fed has slowed money-supply growth in recent months. "I hope it won't be necessary to go much further," he said, because additional tightening could limit the availability of money for home mortgages and for business capital investment. His "preference," he stressed, is to fight

his focus from fighting unemployment to fighting inflation since being selected last December, Mr. Miller said. "We're making excellent progress on the employment front... inflation, however, is off-plan. So I've been saying let's give priority to the one off-plan."

Mr. Miller placed heavy emphasis on the need to establish a U.S. energy policy—by legislation, presidential action or a combination of both.

Mr. Miller reiterated that an energy program was required to halt the decline of the dollar, which is itself adding to domestic inflation.

## Trudeau Is Aiming to Cut Government's Intervention

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP-DJ)—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, acknowledging that the Canadian government had moved "too far too fast," said his administration is endeavoring to restrain its intervention in the economy.

"We are now embarked on a very broad reevaluation of all our policies, both those which form the economic framework of the nation and those which deal with specific areas of economic activity," he said in a speech here last night. "We are committed to further restrain the expenditure of governments, to reduce bureaucratic intrusions and to seek new and improved means of serving collective needs," he said.

His visit coincided with the offering on the New York market of \$750 million of Canadian government bonds, the first such fund-raising by the federal government outside of Canada in 10 years.

The speech also came 14 months after Quebec Premier René Levesque outlined his government's plans to withdraw Quebec from the Canadian federation.

Mr. Trudeau, in his speech, dealt mainly with economic and international matters and touched only briefly on the Quebec secession issue.

### 'Agents of Inflation'

Mr. Trudeau said, "Governments must remove themselves as agents of inflation. They must not, through their access to the printing press, ratify excessive

deficits through expansion in the money supply."

His remarks partly echoed the criticism of some of his conservative opponents, who have alleged that the administration's deficit spending has been a major cause of Canada's current comparatively high rate of inflation.

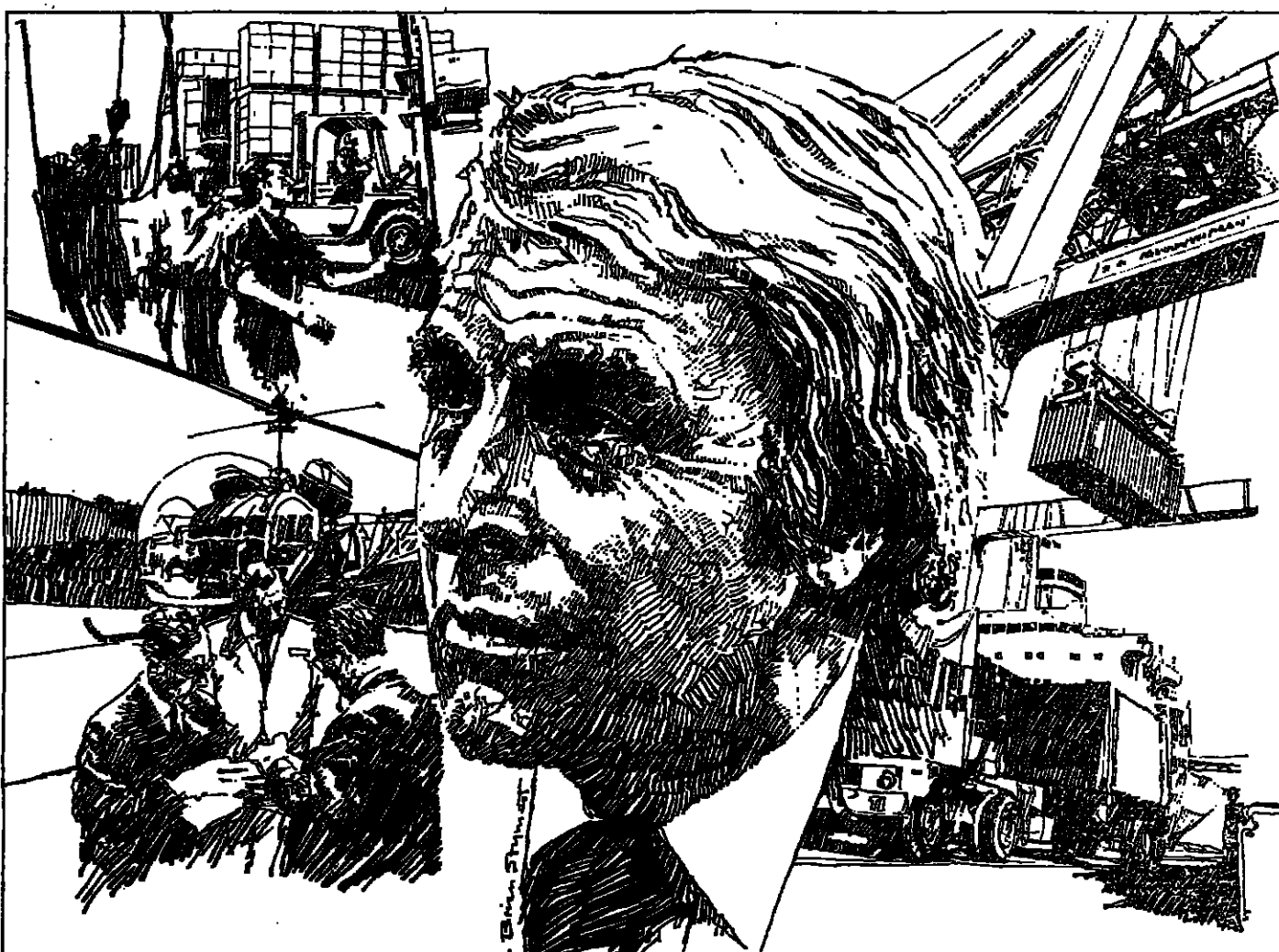
In the bond market, the government's \$250 million of 8-per-cent bonds were priced at 100.2 to yield 7.85 per cent in five years; its \$250 million of 7 1/2-year bonds were pegged at 100 with an 8.2-per-cent coupon, and its \$250 million of 5 1/2-year bonds were priced at 99.75 to return 8.65 per cent in 20 years.

Those yields were about 0.18, 0.32 and 0.45 percentage point, respectively, higher than the returns on comparable U.S. Treasury issues, but they were at least 0.4 and 0.25 percentage point lower than rates by other foreign government and Canadian province bonds, respectively, available in the U.S. market.

## Outlays Below Budget in W. Germany in '77

BONN, March 23 (AP-DJ)—West German federal expenditures totaled 170,912 billion deutsche marks in 1977 compared with budgeted spending of 171,306 billion DM but up by 5.7 per cent from expenditures in 1976, the Finance Ministry reports.

Total federal income totaled 143,716 billion DM compared with a budgeted 150,163 billion DM.



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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A bar chart titled 'NMB BALANCE SHEET TOTAL (in billions of Dutch guilders)'. The chart displays four vertical bars of increasing height, representing the balance sheet total for four consecutive years. The values are explicitly labeled above each bar: 13.6, 17.6, 22.3, and 27.3. The bars are filled with a dark, textured pattern.

Year	Balance Sheet Total (in billions of Dutch guilders)
1	13.6
2	17.6
3	22.3
4	27.3

Year	Assets (in billions)
1970	4.3
1971	5.2
1972	6.2
1973	7.8
1974	8.4
1975	12.6
1976	12.6

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[illegible]

EWI 44-49	1984	97	Torrion 74-87	1004	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Grassman 81-87	1984	97	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Esso 8-85 nov	1007	108	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Euroline 89-93	1014	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Fat 8-82	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
First-Chick 8-80	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Goleman 8-80	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Gold 8-82	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
GoldWest 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Home 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Home Oil 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
ICI 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
IL 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
LL Overpass 8-82	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
MS 81-84	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Kovacs 1-83	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074
Manitoba 81-83	1024	1024	Truett 44-53	1024	1071	Truett 44-53	1024	1074

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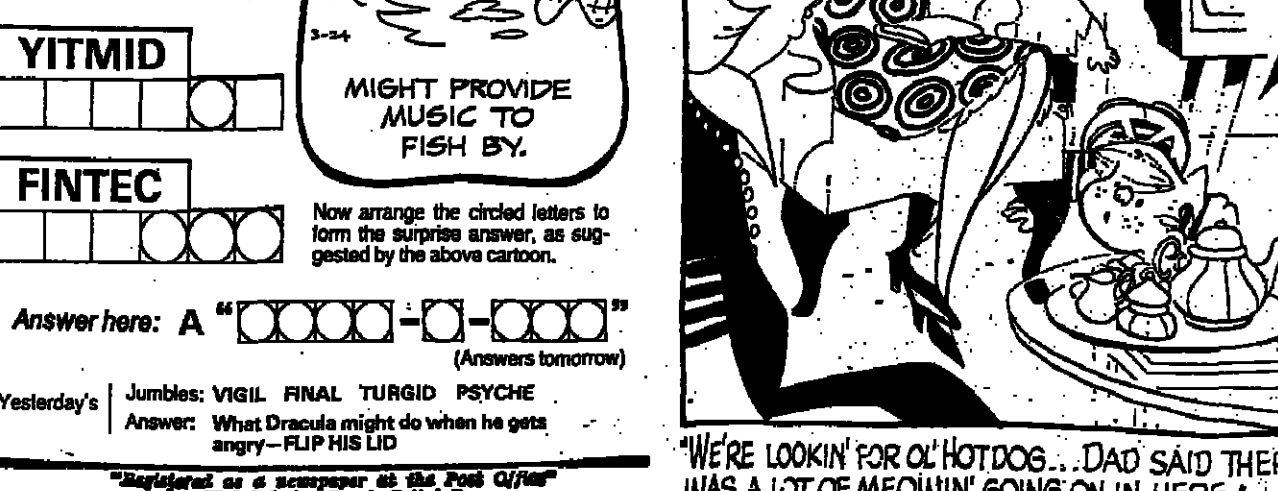
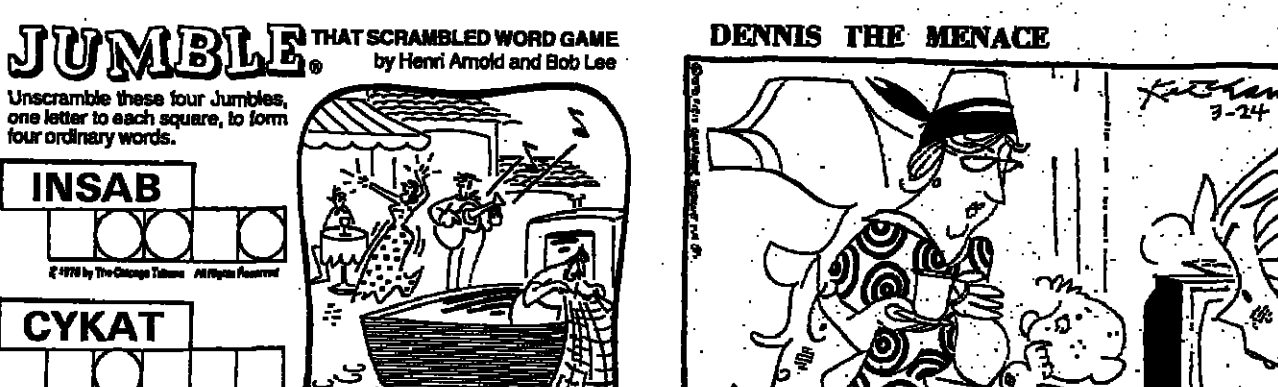
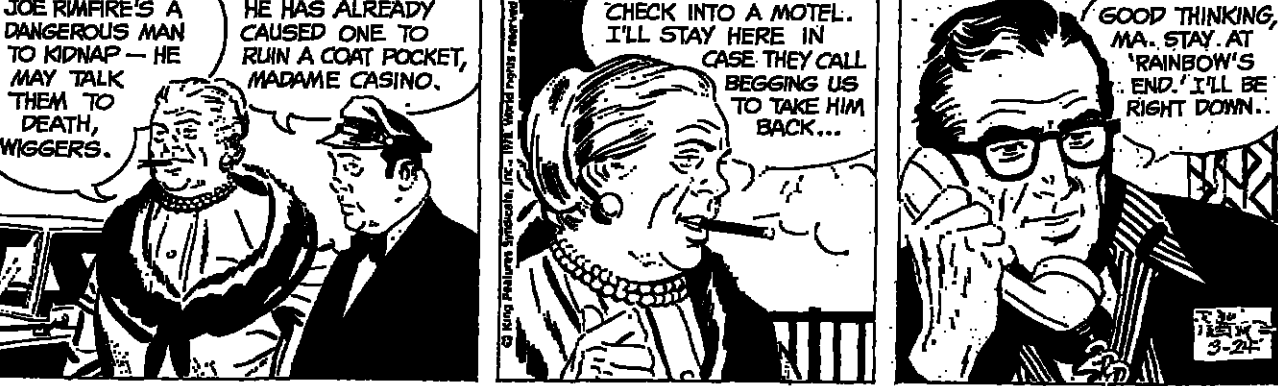
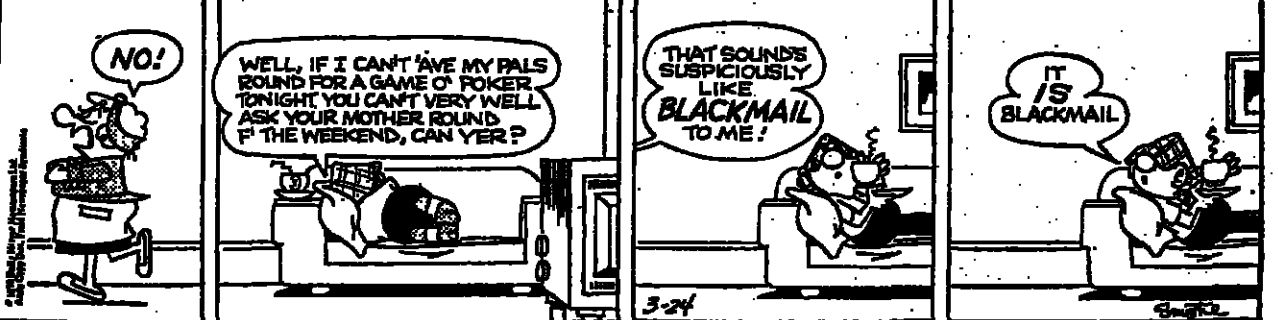
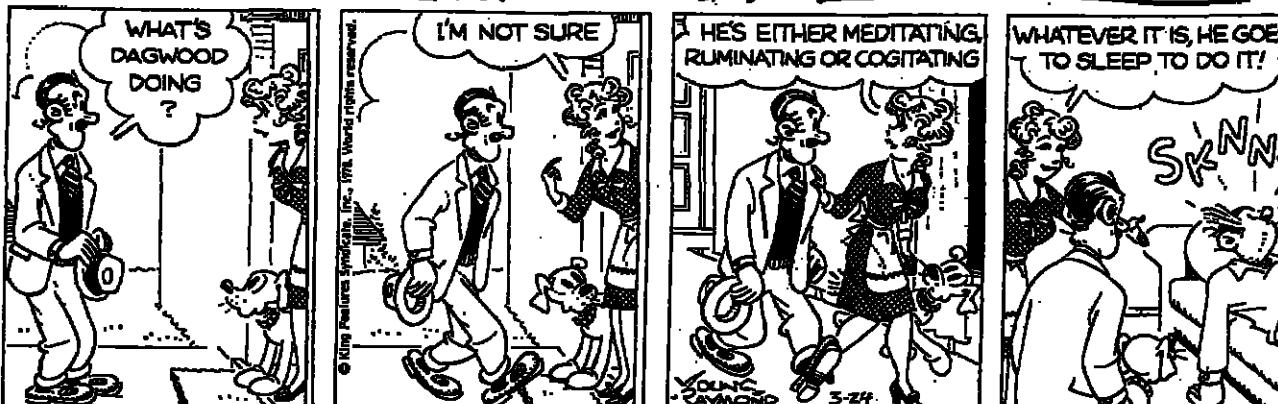
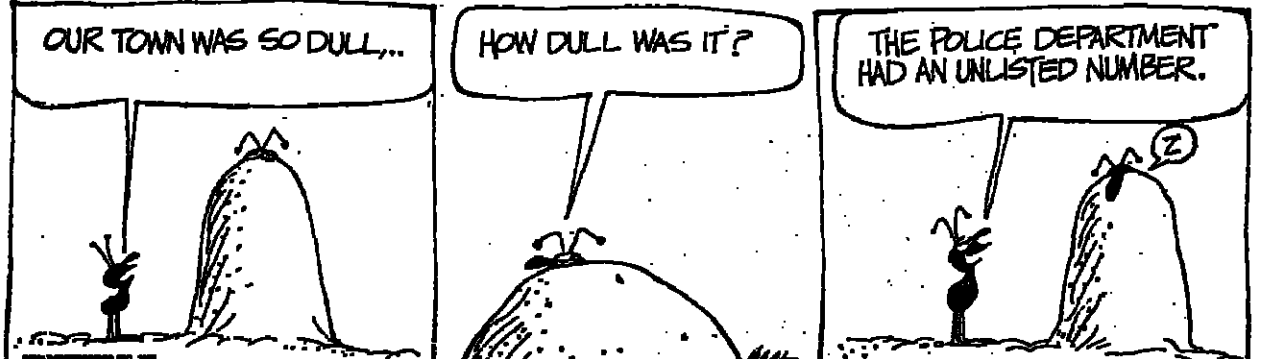
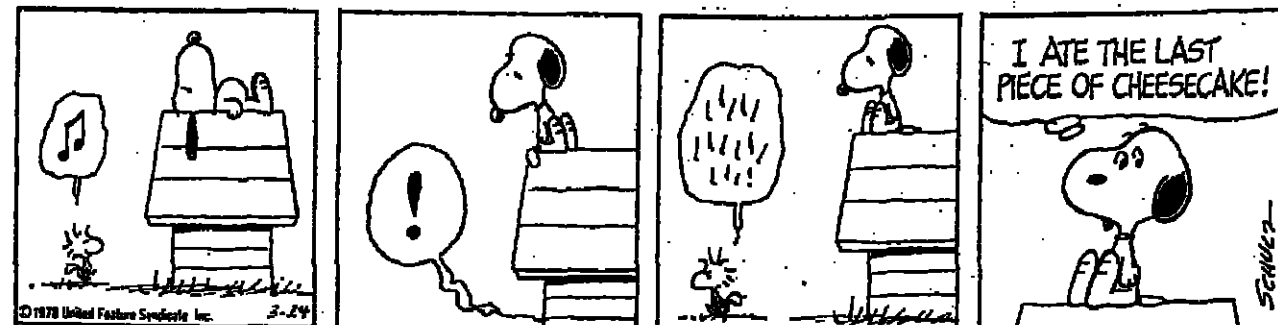
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1 ACROSS	49 Rushed around	12 A Levy who loved
1 Scotch companion	50 Number the	a Murphy
5 Spice for baked	sheets in a book	13 Maternity—
ham	54 Half a decade	18 Clothing
10 Chew at	58 Abolish the	22 Slayer of Castor
14 Seed covering	Bulb's rival	24 Fute up
15 "Pore" to	Schoolroom —	29 Land of Ammer-
16 Rhyme scheme	stoole	27 Rumpelstiltskin
17 Vendition of lares	61 Porter	33 Double-up betting
and penates	62 "— Eten	system
19 Use a swizzle stick	"— Jonson"	39 Syria, Lebanon,
20 Main course	63 Prof's concoction	Israel, etc
in U.S.	64 Inspires	— system
21 Hungry as a bear	reverential fear	32 DeSto or Hudson
23 Size "ain't what	65 said, heavy and	35 "Hardy's "Fure
you use to be"	66 Nickname for a	Woman"
25 Light bulb, in	roast host	38 Lake over 1,300
comic strips		of Edison's
26 Beau or fan		inventions
29 Gets the news		40 Indo-Chinese
31 "— a stranger,		group
and ye took me		41 Device used on
in"		swine
32 Congressman's	1 Jefferson, — of	42 Wre with bank,
home-going time	audile	choices or party
34 How some like it	2 Landing area:	
35 Cupid's misdeed	Nov., 1942	45 Traps for
37 Mascagni opera,	3 Gossip's interest	mackerel
for short	4 One who cries	47 Monkey puzzle,
38 Like Stocking's	wolf	e.g.
"— a tiger	5 He screams for	80 Size of type
39 Offering at the	teams he esteems	51 confers or profess
Utrill	"Middlers"	52 South Sea
40 Petty prince	6 "Spartacus"	islands food
43 Word in a Stein	scriptor	53 Abbr. after a list
line	Napoleon and	of names
44 Goes after	Wellington	55 Vehicle for hack
founded		work
45 Used as 45 Down	10 Nobelist in	56 Actor Bates
48 Word with beer	Medicine, 1944	57 Item sent to a
or East	11 Spy who was not	D.J.
	applied to die	60 Upon a one

	C	F	
✓ GARVE.....	15	20	Overcast
✓ HESTERDA.....	7	45	Showers
✓ KALA.....	6	43	Rain
✓ KINGS.....	15	35	Overcast
✓ KINGS.....	15	35	Overcast
✓ MELGRADE.....	3	46	Clear
✓ REELIN.....	3	37	Rain
✓ REUSKLE.....	8	44	Cloudy
✓ SICKHART.....	8	43	Cloudy
✓ RUD.....	8	43	Cloudy
✓ CASANAYAN.....	17	69	Cloudy
✓ COPTENBAGEN.....	1	34	Snow
✓ COSTA DEL SOL.....	22	73	Clear
✓ CROFT.....	1	34	Snow
✓ EDENBURGH.....	6	43	Showers
✓ FLORENCE.....	8	46	Cloudy
✓ FRANKFURT.....	7	46	Clear
✓ GENÈVA.....	7	45	Rain
✓ GENEVA.....	7	45	Rain
✓ HAMBURG.....	1	34	Snow
✓ ISTANBUL.....	3	37	Overcast
✓ LAS PALMAS.....	28	68	Clear
✓ LIEBON.....	18	69	Overcast
✓ LONDON.....	15	35	Overcast
✓ LONDON.....	16	41	Clear

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the: (D)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

## BOOKS

**FOR JERUSALEM**

*By Teddy Kollek, with his son, Amos Kollek. Random House.*  
*Illustrated. 269 pp. \$10.00.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**TEDDY KOLLEK** feels that the people of Israel have too complacently accepted the image of themselves as a crooked, crooked and filthy such "Zionists" and triumph like the day war have led them to conceive of themselves as indomitable. Yet, in Kollek's own story, one sees a new kind of hero that Israel seems to inspire—a hero who denies that he is one, who describes himself as practical or pragmatic because, instead of proclaiming or advocating visionary programs, he realizes them.

In "For Jerusalem," Teddy Kollek depressingly describes his role in Israel's government as that of a traffic cop. For this description to be fair, we would have to remind ourselves that every modern nation is essentially a traffic jam of stalled social and political vehicles for progress and reform. Unsettling traffic jams have been Kollek's career in the more than 40 years he has participated in public life.

He began as a smuggler, illegally taking Jewish refugees from Europe past the British, who held a mandate over Palestine until 1948. Besides smuggling Jews into the country, Dayan used to be a smuggler of arms, yet to be born, he also smuggled the arms they would eventually need to defend themselves. History has forced Jews to become merchants, and Teddy was no exception. He was a very innovative man, and he was very innovative than our other politicians. Kollek believed, however, that Dayan ruined his own career by refusing to admit his mistakes in the Yom Kippur War.

Because the story of Israel's history has been told before, that at least, one suspects, more candidly, it may be Kollek's count of his years as mayor of Jerusalem that will most appeal to some readers. In a sense, Kollek was the Ben-Gurion of Jerusalem, which had been neglected, he says, between 1948 and 1967, when as mayor he began his restoration and beautification.

Perhaps Kollek's most difficult job was as sector-general secretary of the prime minister's office under David Ben-Gurion. He describes the former prime minister as "the most impersonal man I ever met." At other times, he characterizes Ben-Gurion as the father and shaper of his country, a man whose instinct was almost invariably right, but whose political pact with world opinion and feelings that it was Kollek's job to heal.

In Israel during Ben-Gurion's time, Kollek says, Jews had no choice but to be heroic if they hoped to survive, but even in a country born of ideals and mas-

[illegible]

ANATOLE BRAYARD

ANATOLE BRAYARD IS A BOOK REVIEWER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## BRIDGE

# BRIDGE

**—By Alan Truscott**

On the diagramed deal, an imaginative deceptive play induced a declarer to go down in an apparently easy contract.

South opened two no-trump and was asked to game. West led the spade four and the defense took the first four tricks in that suit. It can be seen that South was destined to take four red-suit tricks and five clubs, but a funny thing happened on the way to nine tricks. When South won the shift to the diamond ten with the ace and led the club ace East drowned the trick.

South looked at this suspiciously, and then cashed two rounds of diamonds before committing himself in clubs. He then decided to take the club jack at its face value, concluding that West could have begun with four spades, one heart, three diamonds and five clubs. He finessed the club eight and went down three tricks when East produced the nine, leaving dummy's clubs inescapable.

♠QJ32      ♠K87  
 ♥J83      ♥K72  
 ♦2355      ♦J82  
 ♣764      ♣J83

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠QJ89  
 ♥AQ84  
 ♦AKQ5  
 ♣A3

Stock sides were vulnerable. The following table shows the results:

	South	West	North	East
1 NT	Pass	Pass	1 NT	Pass
2 NT	Pass	Pass	2 NT	Pass

West had the lead.



## Pele's Magic Replaced By Soccer's Budding Appeal to U.S. Fans

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI)—The magical name of Pele will be missing when the North American Soccer League opens its 1978 season on March 31, but hopes are high that the United States no longer needs the game's most famous player.

Offe Tote of the Chicago Sting said: "The crowds went out to see Pele in 1975 and 1976 but in 1977 they went to see games. The excitement will have no effect whatsoever." Last season was the NASL's most successful to date. League attendance reached almost 2.5 million, an average of more than 12,500 a game and an increase of 21 per cent on the previous year.

As for the New York Cosmos, so goes the league—this is the belief here and the Cosmos had a magnificent year. Spirited to a large extent by the acquisition of West Germany's Franz Beckenbauer, the flag club's attendance jumped 50 per cent to an average 34,000 a game—a respectable figure even by European standards. Season-ticket sales for this year already are around the 20,000 mark. Last year at this time, the Cosmos had sold 3,000.

There will be some new names, names like the Colorado Caribbees, the Detroit Express, the Memphis Rogues, the Houston Hurricane, the Philadelphia Fury and the New England Tea Men.

There are the six new teams added to the NASL in the off-season, bringing the total number of clubs to 24. Four other clubs switched cities in sweeping changes across the league from Connecticut to Hawaii. The entry fee for each new club was \$1 million. Only a few years ago, a franchise in the National Football League, said Woodman.

Although no club has turned a profit yet, that is expected to change.

There has been a top-to-bottom restructuring of the league for the new season. The NASL will now be divided into two conferences: the National and American. Each of the two conferences includes three divisions: eastern, central and western.

Imitating the NFL

The alignment is borrowed from professional American football and is intended to promote regional rivalries.

"Much of our league's structure and format has been based on the experiences of professional leagues, particularly the National Football League," said Woodman.

"We believe that an outstanding opportunity exists for our league to emulate their success. A key ingredient in their success has been the competition of two nationwide conferences."

The Portland Timbers inaugurate the season with a game on an eight game against California.

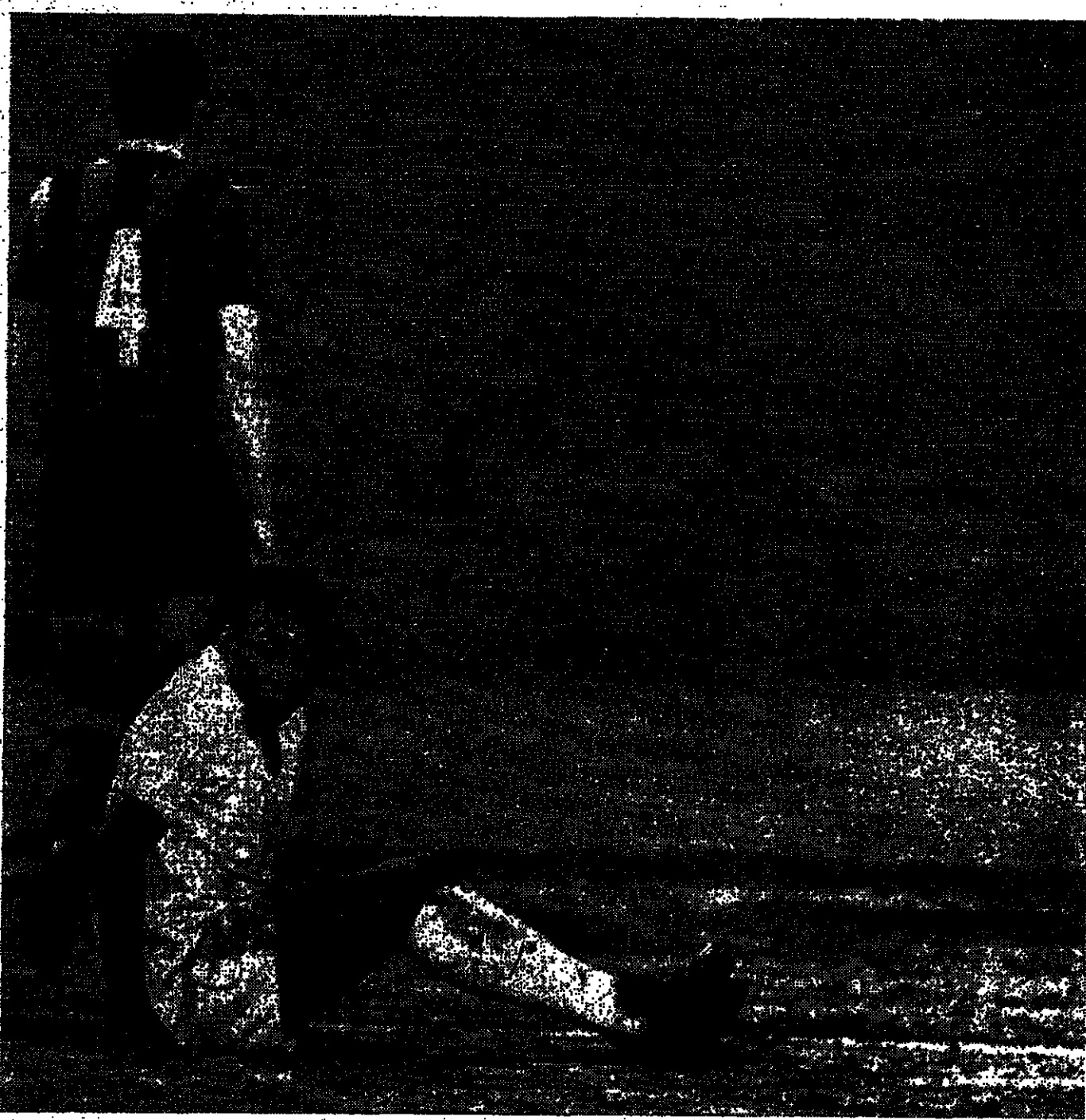
Over the 18-week schedule, each team will play 30 games. The regular season games will be played in two divisions. The playoffs—two top teams from each division and two teams from each conference. The playoffs will be played in the regular season in New Jersey on Aug. 27.

One of the keys to the NASL's well-being is television.

The league is currently discussing a possible contract with the major networks.

Though Pele is gone, there is still a good assortment of players.

Beckenbauer and Giorgio Chinaglia are



Pele will sit in the stands, not on the field, when the U.S. soccer league season opens on March 31.

leading attractions for the Cosmos and they have been joined by England's Dennis Tueart, already showing the scoring touch in pre-season friendlies, as well as by the Yugoslav Vladimir Bogicic.

Banks to Play

Gordon Banks, once the world's greatest goalkeeper, settled contract problems with Fort Lauderdale and, at 33, is ready for another season between the posts; Derek Smithurst and Rodney Marsh will lead Tampa Bay; temper-

tuous George Best appears ready for another season with Los Angeles; home-grown goalie Shep Messing, after irreconcilable differences with the Cosmos management, will be with Oakland.

It also is a season that will feature rock superstars Mick Jagger, Paul Simon, Peter Frampton and Rink Walsman. All are part of a 20-man ownership group of the Philadelphia club. So if the going gets shaky, there will always be a way to pack the house.

## Spring Training There's No Business Like Baseball Business

By Red Smith

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 23 (UPI)—The New York Yankees are one part athletic team and nine parts show biz.

All professional baseball clubs are in the entertainment business, of course, bidding for a share of the leisure-time dollar, but the Yankees are one-tenth sports and nine-tenths theater. They are New York, the Big Apple, Broadway. They are Daddy Warbucks and Orphan Annie. Two photographs occupy the cover of the team's press guide. At the top is a sepia print of Babe Ruth swinging a bat in 1927, the year he hit 60 home runs. Below is a color shot of Reggie Jackson batting last year, when he hit 32. "Hey, look us over," the pictures seem to say. "We are Yankees, the stuff of legend. Other teams play games, we make opera. We are the Hardy Boys. We're 'As the World Turns.'"

Signs Are Up

His face as straight as a foul line, the Yankees' manager spoke into the mike in a conversational tone. "We've had a couple of muggings and three muggings. Maybe a fistfight or so, but all in private in the clubhouse. Nothing to get excited about."

March Samuels, vice-president for public relations and marketing, surveyed the outfield fence. "Good," he said. "All our signs are up." Freshly painted on the wall were advertisements for the new candy bar called "Reggie"; Yogi Berra's Yoo Hoo, a chocolate drink; United Airlines, whose charter the Yankees fly; the Bay Harbor Inn in Tampa, owned by the Yankees' George Steinbrenner; the Baby Ruth candy bar; Volkswagen, a Yankee sponsor; the Galt Ocean Mile, the beach hotel where the club is staying.

Carl Yastrzemski had been chatting with friends in front of the Red Sox bench, bringing scores of customers down to the front row of seats. They clamored for him, reaching out with baseballs, score cards and books to be autographed. Yast is in his 38th year, going into his 18th big league season, but there was no trace of impatience or boredom when he turned and started signing. He moved slowly along the wall, scribbling as he went, and behind him came Phyllis George, giving autographs.

"Don't look now," a man calls, "but you're being followed."

Martin had retired to the clubhouse for a time, then returned to take a seat near one end of the bench. "How many muggings did you say there have been?" a reporter asked. "Three. Any players been shot in saloons?"

"A couple of minor knifings," Martin said. He was apologetic. "It's been so cool," he said. "Temper doesn't get hot in this weather."

"Isn't it about time you stirred things up?"

"I'll think of something," he said.

Martin enjoys reading history and talking about it. "What was Napoleon's nationality?" he asked.

"He was from Corsica."

"So what nationality would that be?"

"Italian," Martin said.

"Right," Martin said.

More History

"I didn't know Napoleon was Italian," Yogi Berra said.

"Where was Lincoln born?" Martin asked.

"Kentucky."

"A lot of people don't know that. Who was the first president elected without the electoral college?"

"Washington."

"Right," Martin said. "You talk history now," a guy said. "I happen to know the first book you ever read—'Lou Gehrig, a Quiet Hero,' by Frank Graham."

"Right," Martin said. "The first semester in school I'd get A's in English. Then baseball would start and I'd get D's. I can't help it. I'm the teacher. I can't think of anything but baseball after the coast league season starts." She gave me the Gehrig book. "Read it this spring," she said, "and write me a book report. I got an A."

Mickey Morabito, the Yankees' director of publicity, stopped by. "You know my rule," Martin told him firmly. "Absolutely no women in the clubhouse." Mickey nodded.

"Phyllis George is the exception," the manager said.

E. Germany Lists U.S. Athletes 1st

BERLIN, March 23 (Reuters).—The United States is currently the world's greatest overall power in men's athletics, followed by the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland and West Germany, according to a study published today.

An East German study examined the 10 best national performances last year for each country in 18 track and field events, awarding points for each discipline to give the U.S. men 187, 84 and their Soviet counterparts 184,800.

It put the East Germans third with 181,964 points. Compared with a similar survey of the 1976 season, West Germany slipped from third to fifth place. The survey did not include women's performances.

## Hedberg, Nilsson Can 'Take It' HA Meat Grinder Churns Out 2 Superstars

By Gerald Ekenazi

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI)—The NHL's meat grinder has churned out two superstars. The first was the Swedish winger, Anders Hedberg, who in 1976 won the Calder trophy as the league's best rookie.

The second was the Swedish center, Peter Nilsson, who in 1977 won the Hart trophy as the league's most valuable player.

Both players are now in the NHL's top line, and their teams are looking for a third star.

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### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Philadelphia	30	21	704
New York	27	24	614
Boston	25	26	614
Chicago	25	26	588
Buffalo	24	27	588
New Jersey	21	30	588

Central Division

San Antonio	24	27	600
Washington	23	28	588
New Orleans	22	29	588
Cleveland	22	29	588
Atlanta	22	29	588
Houston	21	30	588

Western Conference Midwest Division

Denver	29	20	588
Minneapolis	28	21	588
Chicago	27	22	588
Detroit	27	22	588
Indiana	26	23	588
Kansas City	24	25	588

Pacific Division

Portland	25	24	775
Phoenix	24	25	588
Seattle	23	26	588
Los Angeles	22	27	588
Golden State	21	28	588

Clintoned division title

### NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Seattle 91, Buffalo 84 (Williams 25, D. Johnson 16, Smith 21, West 21).
Kansas City 120, Philadelphia 108 (Givens 24, Westman 19, McCallins 21, Price 18).
Los Angeles 124, Houston 106 (Abundis 21, Nixon 15, Murphy 24, Bradley 14).
Washington 124, New Orleans 102 (Greene 30, Dandridge 22, Watts 22, Robinson 21).
New Jersey 105, Chicago 98 (King 23, Williams 22, Givens 23, Johnson 21).
Boston 125, Cleveland 95 (Cling 24, Washington 15, Russell 23, Chones 15).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Winnipeg 5, New England 3 (Hull 2, Sullivan 5, Wilson, Long, McClelland, Sherry, Gervais).
Edmonton 4, St. Louis 3 (Mikol, Carroll, Harris, March, Gellman, Dudley 3, Kling, Tondur 2).
St. John's 3, Vancouver 2 (Napier, Henderson, Beaton, Stewart 3, Bala, Colledge, MacDonald).

At Least 4 Die In Nairobi Auto Rally Accident

Nairobi, March 23 (AP)—An accident in the first hour of the 5,000-kilometer Safari auto rally claimed at least four lives, police said today.

Witnesses said that the French-built Peugeot 504 of two Kenyan drivers, Rob Collinge and Anton Levitan, was involved in the crash, which took place at a sharp bend at the town of Limuru, on the capital's outskirts. The crash occurred 30 minutes after the car, drawn in eighth starting position, left the ramp at the start of the five-day rally, billed by its organizers as the toughest in the world.

Police said that four occupants of another car involved in the three-car crash, a Nairobi family, were killed.

The African driver of the third car, a Mercedes, received a broken leg. Police declined to give precise details of the accident and said investigations had begun.

Collinge and Levitan withdrew from the rally. Neither was hurt.

Some of the world's leading rally drivers were among the 69 crews that roared out from here at two-minute intervals earlier today at the start of the rally. It is being run in three legs with two mandatory 12-hour rest stops in Nairobi between legs.

## U.S. Panel Proposes Baseball for the Olympics

By Steve Cady

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (UPI)—A committee sponsored by the United States Baseball Federation has been formed to expedite the acceptance of amateur baseball as an Olympic sport.

The newly formed steering committee has set its sights on International Olympic Committee approval for the 1984 Games.

Chairman of the committee is

Rod Dedeaux, baseball coach at the University of Southern California, a perennial collegiate powerhouse.

"Dating back to the early days of Avery Brundage (former IOC chairman), all team sports were de-emphasized," Dedeaux said. "But now team sports have become important in the Olympic Games."

Baseball has proved to be such a wonderful vehicle for international relations," Dedeaux said. "The tremendous success of the U.S.-Japanese collegiate baseball series proves this. The series has been played six years. Last year's games were telecast, one of them live via satellite, back to Japan. This year we expect about 175,000 fans at the seven-game series in Japan."

Baseball is played in about 50 nations. "We are definitely not the best baseball country," said Dedeaux. "The balance is very good. Korea won last year's World Cup championships. Cuba probably has the most consistent winner in intercountry play."

The USBF committee met recently in Chicago with Bowie Kuhn, the major league commissioner, the Los Angeles Dodgers' president, Peter O'Malley; Red Patterson, California Angels executive, and the Angels' general manager, Buzzie Bavasi, in an attempt to gain support for the Olympic drive.

"We're not looking at amateur baseball or professional baseball," Dedeaux said. "We're looking at all baseball. The game is so great. We hope to have some of the top names who have devoted their lives to baseball. Joe Garagiola and Vin Scully (baseball announcers) have pledged their support. We are making this a nationwide push."

Dedeaux said that he hoped to gain public support for his committee. He said the group would eventually be named the Citizens Committee for Promoting Amateur Baseball in the Olympics.

"It's the kind of sport," he said, "that lends itself to Olympic competition. There's no physical, body contact. After a game, opposing players, because they haven't been pounding each other to death, can go out and have a meal and a beer together. It builds up camaraderie."

Other members of the committee are the USBF International president, Danny Litwiler, the organization's national commissioner, Dick Case; John Johnson, Dick Case's executive director of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

Tarkenton Says He May Retire Before Season

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—Minnesota Vikings quarterback Fran Tarkenton, the most productive passer in National Football League history, said yesterday that he may not return for what would be his 18th season.

Tarkenton, 38, said that he has been bothered by a torn knee ligament since the 1976 playoffs and believes he no longer has the right attitude toward his job.

"I love the day of the game but I'm bored during the week," Tarkenton said. "There's not enough to do."

Tarkenton, who suffered a broken leg in the ninth game last season, said that injury has healed but his right knee, which he injured during the 1976 playoffs against Washington, has not responded to weight-lifting therapy. He noted that chances for a successful operation were about 1 in 4.

Fran Tarkenton

32. ASAP is short for telephone.

(An international call means business.)

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